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CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SALT II DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Budapest Report on Rowny, Nitze Testimony

LD131656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Kulcsar, our New York correspondent, reports on the first week of the SALT debate by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

The secretary of state and the defense secretary, both of whom support the ratification of the treaty, and the chiefs of staff were followed Thursday by two opponents of the agreement. The supporters of the treaty have said that the SALT treaty would serve the security of the United States and USSR to the same degree, and that after almost 7 years of painstaking negotiations and the signing of the treaty, it could not be modified or renegotiated. However, yesterday's experts tried to prove the opposite. Gen Edward Rowny, who was until last month the representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the SALT talks, and who retired directly before the signing of the treaty, said that negotiations could be and had to be continued, thus securing better terms for the United States. Paul Nitze, former deputy defense secretary, who led the U.S. SALT delegation at one time, said yesterday that the Soviet Union could gain military s superiority by virtue of the treaty.

The Foreign Relations Committee will continue its hearings Monday. According to commentators, thus far none of the senators have changed his mind on whether to support or reject the treaty.

CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Comments

LD142219 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The recently signed USSR-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, remains in the focus of world attention.

Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, says the following on the subject:

[Vejvoda--begin recording] As is known, the U.S. Senate has recently opened hearings on whether or not it should recommend the treaty for ratification by the President. There are many who have no wish to limit the arms race. Moreover, there is also one very basic fact. Although the U.S. Government has endorsed the SALT II treaty because it is well aware of the fact that it is of benefit to both sides, there has been no letup in the arms race. New armament programs are being drawn up in the United States, new weapons systems are being discussed, and expenditure on armaments is not decreasing.

The opponents of the SALT II treaty are not giving any ground, although it is well known that public opinion polls in the United States have shown that 80 percent of the U.S. citizens support the treaty. Some senators, as follows from comments in the U.S. media, are more mindful of their own political careers than the interests of their country and the world as a whole. It is true that there are also those who very sincerely seek the best solution, and there are those who are personally convinced of the correctness of the treaty, but who have to find the best arguments to convince those who finance their political careers and without whose support these careers would soon end.

However, they all should take to heart what the U.S. President has stated, namely, that the treaty answers to the same extent the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Attempts to amend it, or introduce additions, can only bring to nought this great endeavor. To return this great endeavor of 7 years of hard work to the negotiating table is not possible.

In any case, all the countries of the socialist community, naturally including our republic, will have to continue to struggle with the same determination as we have up to now to halt the arms race, and for the relaxation of tension in international relations. Those circles of world imperialism which put their narrow interests before the interests of their peoples, and before the interests of all the peoples of the world, are still strong. They must not be underestimated, and the struggle against them must not slacken for a minute.

The SALT II treaty would make it possible to struggle from better positions, but it by no means signifies the end of the struggle, and it must not blunt our vigilance. [end recording]

Budapest on Progression of Talks

LD151027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The debate in the U.S. Senate on SALT II during its first week went more or less as expected. The secretary of defense and the secretary of state, in the crossfire of the Senator's questions, firmly and forcefully stood by SALT II and appealed to the American legislators' sense of responsibility. The amendment or rejection of the treaty would have serious consequences for the United States and its allies.

Though with less enthusiasm, the chiefs of staff also support the treaty and have helped influence the senators among whom there are many who are admittedly waiting to be influenced and convinced.

True, the other camp is also active, On Thursday it was mainly the politicians and officials opposing the treaty who were asked to speak, and their propaganda campaign has not been entirely unsuccessful, either. But for the time being, however, there have been no spectacular conversions or changes of position. On the whole, everyone has stuck to his opinion and those undecided have remained undecided.

Of course, SALT II can deeply influence not only world politics but also President Carter's personal future. And the position is that Carter has not been doing too well lately. He, too, feels this and has hardened himself for the new domestic political battles during his toughening-up exercises at Camp David.

PAPER RECALLS STRUGGLE AGAINST FACTIONALISM, SECTARIANISM IN PARTY

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Jun 79 p 2 WA

[Article by Qazim Xhelili: "On the Occasion of the 37th Anniversary of the Extraordinary Conference--An Important Event of the Party"]

[Excerpts] Throughout its heroic life the Albanian Workers Party has given special attention to protecting and strengthening its steel-like ideological and organizational unity, built on the sound bases of Marxism-Leninism. Our party has tempered and protected this unity like the apple of its eye, carrying on a relentless ideological class struggle against deviations from the revolutionary line, against rightist opportunism, against sectarianism and adventurism, against every antiparty group and faction.

The extraordinary party conference held in Tirana on 28 and 29 June 1942 was, along with the council [konsulta] of the party activ, of special importance in the strengthening of the ranks of the party. Only 7 months had passed since the founding of the Albanian Communist Party, but its authority and influence had grown very quickly among the broad masses of the people.

The successes achieved in the first months of the life of the party were great and evident. However, sectarianism and the group spirit, sicknesses inherited from the past, continued to obstruct the establishment of the most healthy ties between the party and the masses. The distorted concept that the peasantry should remain outside the sphere of communist work was one of the main obstacles to the understanding of the great role of the peasantry in the antifascist national liberation struggle and to the necessary ties between the peasantry and the party. At the same time, sectarian attitudes were appearing in the work with women and with the youth. Because of this, the attention of the party was concentrated on these problems and on the attitude which should be taken toward the patriotic nationalists to insure their active involvement in the antifascist national liberation struggle.

While the Albanian Communist Party was devoting all its efforts to establishing ties with the popular masses and to convincing them of the correctness of its political line as a decisive factor for the unity and mobilization of the people in the struggle, Trotskyite elements of the Anastas Lulo and Sadik Premte type tried to impose on the party their defeatist and liquidationist line of sabotaging the antifascist national liberation struggle. For this purpose, they carried on a dangerous factionalist activity to split the political and organizational unity of the party. In complete contradiction to the resolution of the meeting of the communist groups in regard to the formation of the party, Anastas Lulo and Sadik Premte, as heads of the "youth" group, did not distribute all ties among the members of the group and did not disseminate all the theoretical and propaganda literature or all the technical information and finances of the group. They continued to hold secret meetings with some of the members of the "youth" group and gave them orders contrary to the directives of the party Central Committee. Thus, the implementation of the guidelines of the party for the strengthening of ties with the masses and for their involvement in the antifascist national liberation struggle was inseparable from the struggle for the complete annihilation of the factionalists, for the strengthening of the unity of the party ranks.

Even after the council of the party activ in April 1942 in which they were advised, in a special manner, to abandon their distorted path, these factionalist elements continued to violate the line and discipline of the party by sabotaging the activity of the cells, by arousing the discontent of ambitious individuals, careerists, and egotistical types from the former groups of communists. Thus, in the bosom of the party an antiparty factionalist current was created, one with its own organizational ties and political platform.

Our party, as a true Marxist-Leninist party, could not tolerate factional activity in its ranks. The provisional Central Committee, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, after thoroughly analyzing the situation, convened the extraordinary conference which was charged with the mission of annihilating the liquidationist factional current and establishing sound ideological and organizational unity. The conference thoroughly analyzed and exposed the sabotaging and liquidationist activity of the factionalists, their secret organization and their anti-Marxist slogans. It learned that the factionalists, despite the many attempts of the party to put them on the right path, had obstinately continued to go their own way and intensified the anti-Marxist struggle against the general line of the party. The conference discovered that "the glass was filled to the brim and was overflowing" and it decided to purify its ranks by expelling from the ranks of the party Anastas Lulo, Sadik Premte and the other factionalists.

The historic importance of the decisions of the extraordinary conference rests in the fact that not only did it expose the factionalist and liquidationist activity of Anastas Lulo, Sadik Premte and other elements infected by and involved in this hostile activity, but it also drew important conclusions for the work of the party organizations, for the strengthening of party unity, for the steeling of communist discipline and it strengthened and defended the organizational principles of the constriction of the party, of democratic centralism and of the nonacceptance of factions in the party. The extraordinary conference showed that our party was growing and becoming consolidated as a party capable of leading our working class and people in the harsh battles which awaited them, battles against foreign and domestic enemies, and capable of carrying out the people's revolution.

The council of the party activ and the extraordinary conference armed the party with very valuable and important decisions. They were unanimously supported by the party organizations and by all communists. The annihilation of this current -- the purging of these elements -- further strengthened confidence in the party, further sharpened revolutionary vigilance, and made it possible to bring into the party hundreds of worthy, faithful and steadfast boys and girls, determined fighters for the great cause of the people and the party. As Comrade Enver emphasized, the annihilation of the factionalists and their purging from the ranks of the party "was a great victory for our young, newborn party."

Later on, Sadik Premte and his comrades, resolute in their treachery, secretly set up a hostile faction against the Albanian Communist Party in Vlore Qark. This faction was completely annihilated by the party with the direct participation of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The decisions and teachings of the council of the party activ and of the extraordinary conference maintain their relevance today. The issues which they raised in regard to the ties of the party with the masses, the role of the working class in the leadership of the revolution and in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the renewing of the party with new blood, the ways to educate and temper cadres, the continual strengthening and tempering of the party, the protection and reinforcement of its revolutionary discipline, are matters of vital importance for the party and for the fate of the revolution and of socialism.

From the time of the extraordinary conference up to the present, our party has always placed the question of the strengthening and fortification of the unity of its ranks at the center of its attention. It has always followed a correct Marxist-Leninist line. At no time has it allowed its unity to be violated. The diabolical plans of all the domestic and foreign enemies have been pulverized in the face of this unity. The class struggle for the strengthening of the ranks of the party, Comrade Enver says, must be understood and carried on not with empty, sentimental phrases and slogans, but with an iron heart and hand, with proletarian maturity and party spirit; not with empty moralizing, but with revolutionary opinions, judgements and actions; not in silence but with active revolutionary actions.

Factionalism and dissension are general characteristics of the revisionists and opportunists in the ranks of the communist movement, who seek the political, ideological and organizational degeneration of the revolutionary party of the working class. These are the very characteristics of the Chinese revisionists who have preached and implemented the anti-Marxist concept of two lines in the party. Our party has always waged a determined struggle against factionalism. Life has proven that this path, the path of the faithful defense of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism which it has taken and which it is taking, is the only certain, redeeming and victorious road for the party to forever remain a party of the Leninist type and to properly carry out its leading role in the revolution and in socialist construction.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A delegation of the Peru-Albania Friendship Society has arrived in Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Other Countries. The delegation is led by the society's president, Fernandez Santa Maria. The delegation was welcomed by Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Other Countries. During its stay the delegation will visit production centers, agricultural cooperatives, cultural institutions, and so forth. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU]

FRENCH ENVOY RECEPTION--On the occasion of France's national day, Gabriel Lecombes, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted this evening a reception at the embassy residence. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Other Countries, and other guests, including heads and officials of the diplomatic missions accredited in Tirana. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO PLOVDIV OKRUG BY FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Meeting With Zhivkov, Colleagues

AU131535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] "The traditional meeting between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria has begun in Plovdiv. Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman; Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Dimitur Stanishev; Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and others attended this meeting.

"The guests were welcomed by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee; Dimitur Karamukov, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee and other Okrug leaders. In the vicinity of Plovdiv, Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the diplomats headed by Franz D'Alena Cancellario, dean of the diplomatic corps and Italian ambassador to Bulgaria."

The Plovdiv citizens cordially welcomed the guests. At a meeting with the Plovdiv Okrug leadership, Ivan Panev acquainted the guests with the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Okrug. Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his guests visited the irrigation system at an okrug village. The guests also visited the experimental wine-cellar in Purvenets Village.

Zhivkov Dinner Speech

AU141428 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, July 14 (BTA)--"The foreign policy of Bulgaria does not change under ad hoc considerations," said the State Council president late last night at the dinner he gave to the leaders of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. He delivered a speech in which he touched on some key points in the foreign policy of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian head of state stressed that this country's main aspiration is peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. "The foreign policy of Bulgaria is one of all-round cooperation and closeness with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. The president of the State Council stressed also that Bulgaria had been successfully promoting her ties of understanding and cooperation with her neighbours and with other states in keeping with the Helsinki accords.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the tremendous significance of the SALT II treaty signed by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Carter, pointing out that after ratification the treaty will become the most meaningful act ever undertaken in an effort to curb the nuclear arms race. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria approves the document signed in Vienna, regarding it as a new historic step along the road to detente and lasting peace," said Mr Zhivkov. Bulgaria will make every effort that lies in her power to convert the Balkans into a zone of peace, he emphasized. The Bulgarian head of state gave a dinner for the diplomats to mark their traditional meeting in Bulgaria's second largest city.

Continuation of Visit

AU141820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria who had a meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov in Plovdiv yesterday, continued their visit there today.

The diplomats visited the memorial complex built as a symbol of the Bulgarian people's gratitude to the heroes of Plovdiv Okrug and of those who perished for freedom. Following this, the diplomats visited an architectural complex representing the old town of Plovdiv.

The Plovdiv Okrug party committee and okrug people's council later gave a luncheon in honor of the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER

Economic Protocol

AU131856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] The seventh session of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece ended in Sofia today.

An agreement for economic cooperation was signed by the chairmen of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Greek committee. For the Bulgarian side the agreement was signed by Georgi Karamanev, Bulgarian minister of domestic trade and public services. For the Greek side the agreement was signed by Yeoriyos Panayiotopoulos, Greek minister of commerce.

Panayiotopoulos Departure

AU141545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Yeoriyos Panayiotopoulos, Greek minister of commerce, who attended the seventh session of the Joint Bulgarian-Greek Committee for Economic Cooperation held in Sofia, has left Bulgaria.

DPRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 JULY

AU151943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Supreme National Assembly led by [name indistinct] chairman of the assembly's Permanent Council, arrived on 15 July in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ANALYZES RELATIONS WITH THE WEST

AU121228 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Todor Ganchev article: "Respected and Sought After Partner"]

[Excerpts] Under the conditions of capitalism small and weak states usually play an extremely limited and insignificant role. Their foreign political activities are frequently reduced to a regional character, regarding the area in which they are geographically situated. In addition to that, such countries are the permanent object of pressure and attempts to interfere into their domestic affairs, as well as of violations of their sovereignty on part of the so-called "great" imperialist forces. That is quite well known to us from the history of Bulgaria in recent times, when imperialism used to exploit us cruelly and used our country as a place d'armes for the achievement of its human goals. [paragraph continues]

Only the socialist revolution, only the fact that our country joined the family of socialist countries who are building a new society, opened the path of a drastic increase in our country's international role and prestige and created a true equality of rights and mutually advantageous relations between our country and the capitalist states, as well as a constant increase in Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening universal peace and security.

Our party and government are constantly striving for the consolidation of peace and for the establishement of peaceful relations with capitalist countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is vitally interested in finding points of contact with those capitalist circles and politicians who sensibly and soberly evaluate the situation on the international scene, who assess the danger of world war and who are ready to base their mutual relations with Bulgaria and with the other socialist countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Our country has never made a secret of its interest in mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation with developed capitalist countries either.

Of course, we do not forget that there are bourgeois classes and governments hostile to socialism, which are longing for the liquidation of socialism and are actively working for it. It was not so long ago that certain Western circles tried to dictate to Bulgaria which path to follow and tried to place it in political isolation, having recourse to economic discrimination, without concealing their intentions to "punish our country" on account of its consistent pursuit of a Marxist-Leninist and international policy, on account of the fact that Bulgaria is an inseparable link in the fraternal family of socialist countries. Such naive persons still exist. At the same time, however, we must clearly and unmistakably state that, taking into account the profound and drastic change in the balance of forces to the advantage of socialism and guided by their own interest in trading and not waging war, an increasing number of capitalist countries are expanding their relations with Bulgaria and are considering it a competent and desirable trade partner. On several occasions bourgeois politicians and leaders themselves have stressed that their respect for Bulgaria and their aspirations to develop cooperation with our country is based precisely on Bulgaria's principled and consistent policy and on the fact that the foreign political initiatives of our country are based on the economic and defense power and prestige of the Warsaw Pact, as well as of CEMA. Our experience unmistakably proves that the more a socialist country is loyal to its allies and friends the more consistently it fulfills its contractual obligations with those countries, the more it is respected by its opponents for that and the more its prestige and role are enhanced.

It is beyond doubt that any progress in the field of disarmament will create ever-improving conditions for the development of relations between our country and the capitalist states. In that respect all peace-loving people have greeted with satisfaction the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the signing of the SALT II agreement. The peoples are now expecting the results of Vienna to exert a positive effect upon the comprehensive international life.

The line of policy conducted by our country toward peace, security and cooperation with capitalist countries has nothing in common with bourgeois pacifism. The trend is in conformity with the Bulgarian people's interest. At the same time, however, it coincides with the interests of peace-loving mankind, with the interests of progressive and revolutionary forces throughout the world. The inseparable characteristic feature of this trend is irreconcilability with the aggressions and interventions of imperialism, the courageous struggle for the liquidation of war and tension, the solidarity and assistance to people who are defending their rights against the attempts of the aggressors, colonizers, and neocolonizers.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES OPENING OF SPORTS FESTIVAL IN SOFIA

AU111435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at the opening of the "Spartakiada" (sports festival) in Sofia on 8 July]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear compatriots, esteemed guests, dear boys and girls, and sportsmen, workers of the physical culture sector, amateurs and participants in the Fifth Republican Festival and "Spartakiada:" There is no Bulgarian citizen whose heart fails to beat with joy and pride whenever he sees our vigorous young sportsmen marching in the streets; when he listens to our songs on the stage and platform; when he sees our folk dancers performing in the squares and stadiums throughout Bulgaria. As our poet and patriot Stamen Panchev, who died defending his country at the front, once wrote, you young people are the true offspring of the people and you are our "joy in sorrow" as well as the objects of our main concern in "days of happiness."

We, all of us, and all those who have gathered here in the Vasil Levski stadium of our capital, the capital of our socialist motherland, as well as all those millions of people who are sitting in front of their television sets, we are all permeated by a feeling of deep gratification as we watch, for the fifth time, how the powerful ranks of the young generations of Bulgaria are coming to join the "Spartakiada." (stormy applause) We are watching how all these members of the young generation, blossoming to life, beautiful and inspired, devoted to our great communist cause, are coming here; we are watching how they account for the achievements since they are the living proof of all the successes we have achieved for the sake of the young generation; we are watching them now: They are the most brilliant confirmation of the fact that, under socialist conditions, the Bulgarian people have been increasingly able to develop their most brilliant and most powerful talents and qualities, they are demonstrating how our Bulgarian people are confidently marching forward along the path of upsurge, in the vanguard of human progress!

Everything in our country is subject to one supreme goal--the well-being of man, the development of human talent, the education of a harmonious individual. Naturally, we will also continue in the future to devote care to our best sportsmen. We highly appreciate those young Bulgarians, boys and girls, who with their achievements arouse the enthusiasm of crowds in stadiums and sports halls in all parts of the world, and we rejoice when our national anthem resounds throughout the Universiada reaching us as the most cherished gift to the motherland from its worthy sons and daughters. (stormy and prolonged applause)

We highly appreciate the achievements of individual sportsmen. However, we also appreciate the activities of sportsmen and physical culture workers of state and public organizations; we appreciate their efforts and we do not measure them by the scores, records and statistical data, but by their real contribution to strengthening the health, working capacity and longevity of socialist Bulgaria's citizens. (stormy applause) Top sporting skill, high and stable achievements in sports can only be achieved in a country where there is mass participation in physical culture activities, in sports and fitness training, in a country where young talent is constantly trained and is developed, in a country where modern scientific criteria, intelligence and imagination are the basic elements of sports education and training.

Mass physical culture and the mass physical fitness movement must become the constant characteristic of the socialist way of life in our country, they must become part of the everyday of each Bulgarian citizen, man and woman, from very early youth, throughout their education and their working life, even throughout old age--this is our great national task and ambition. (prolonged applause)

A harmoniously developed personality--this naturally means not merely a physically well developed person. One of the most powerful means for the development of human intellect is amateur artistic activity. Its contribution to the ideological, esthetic and moral education of the young generations is invaluable. With its mass character and with its high artistic and ideological standards this activity represents an inexhaustible source of moral values and talents and a powerful factor for the many-sided self-realization of human talent, a source of joy for both those who participate in these activities and for their audience.

To develop amateur artistic activities on a mass scale and to enhance their role in human life and in the life of our society--that is our task, the task facing our selfless and industrious workers in this important sector. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, exactly 1 year from now, the fire of the 22d Olympic games will be lit in Moscow. For the first time in the history of the Olympic movement the capital of a socialist state will be the host of the Olympic games. This fact and the fact that the city will be Moscow, is of undoubtedly historical importance.

Once upon a time even wars used to be interrupted during the Olympic games. Now, it is the aspiration of all decent and sensible people throughout the world to declare war out of bounds and to eliminate it once and for all from the life of man. The socialist countries are marching at the head of this universal human struggle. The Soviet Union is the standard bearer of this struggle. (stormy applause) There is no doubt that the 22d Olympic games, which will take place in Moscow and in which a large group of Bulgarian sportsmen will participate, will raise their voice for peace and friendship and that this voice will be heard throughout the world, which is longing for peace and friendship. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Dear young boys and girls! You are a generation born and raised in the longest period of of peace in the 13 centuries-old history of Bulgaria. Together with Bulgaria, you will greet the 14th century and you will be in the full blossom of your youth and vigor when this century begins. We, your fathers and mothers, have no more cherished desire than that you may be the first Bulgarian generation that will never know war!

The Fifth Republican Festival and "Spartakiada" has become a great sports, cultural and political event, a brilliant celebration of our motherland's youth and beauty! (applause)

I am happy that the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have assigned me the task of greeting you, dear Bulgarian physical culture workers, sportsmen, hikers, amateur artists, trainers, music conductors, teachers and doctors, as well as scientific workers and leaders of our physical culture and fitness training sectors. I am happy that I have been assigned the task of sincerely thanking you for your beautiful and worthy performances! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Under the inspired slogan "Learning, Working, Daring and Joy," let us march forward, young Bulgarian generations, toward new achievements in physical culture and sports, in fitness training and in amateur activities! (prolonged applause)

Long live, our glorious youth--the pride of the BCP, the hope and strength of the communist future of our people! (stormy, prolonged, and unending applause and cheers) Long live our beloved socialist motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria; may it endure throughout the centuries! (stormy, prolonged applause and unending "Hurrahs", as well as chanting "BCP! BCP!")

I declare the festive performance of the Fifth Republican Festival and "Spartakiada," devoted to the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria open! (Stormy applause, cheers, "Hurrah!" and chanting)

TODOR ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT GRADUATION CEREMONY 12 JULY

AU121925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today presented diplomas to the students who excelled in their studies and who graduated in 1979 from the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management attached to the BCP Central Committee.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and on his own behalf, he wished the students success in their future responsible work for fulfilling the tasks aasigned by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference. Comrade Tudor Zhivkov congratulated the scientific teaching staff of the academy headed by its dean, Gancho Ganev.

In his speech the first party and state leader touched on the tasks which the party and the people are facing in building an advanced socialist society. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on topical problems of the international situation.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FILIPOV

AU121914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings message to Comrade Grisha Filipov on the occasion of his 60th birthday and on his being awarded the high title--Hero of Socialist Labor.

The greetings message says: You grew up in the revolutionary youth movement, tempered yourself in the struggle of the party and the people and passed through the harsh school of prison. You matured as a selfless fighter against fascism and capitalism and as an eminent party and state figure, patriot, internationalist, a zealous worker for the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

We express heartfelt wishes for good health, happiness and long life so that you can work in the same selfless and enthusiastic manner for the building of an advanced socialist society and for the success and happiness of our glorious people.

BRIEFS

MACHINE-BUILDING TALKS WITH ROMANIA--Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine-building, and Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of the machine-building industry, met in Ruse and Giurgiu on 13 and 14 July. They discussed issues connected with the exchange, cooperation and specialization between the two countries in the sphere of machine-building for 1981-1985. Bulgarian Ambassador to Romania Petur Danailov, and Eftimie Christea, counsellor at the Romanian Embassy in Sofia, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU]

CULTURAL LINKS WITH ITALY--Sofia, July 12, (BTA)--The 7th session of the Joint Bulgaro-Italian Commission on Culture was held in Sofia on July 11 and 12. The commission examined the development of cultural relations between the two countries and approved the cultural exchange plan for 1980-1981. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU]

HUSAK LEAVES FOR VACATION IN SOVIET UNION

LD151056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the CSSR, left by air for a holiday in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

13 July Arrival

LD132052 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here on an official visit to the Philippines, after visiting Thailand and Indonesia.

On his arrival on a five-day official visit to the Philippines Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was met by his colleague Carlos Romulo.

In brief statements for journalists made by the two ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that his forthcoming talks are part of a dialogue which started with his first visit to Manila in 1973. He described his 1974 talks with Carlos Romulo in Prague as a landmark in the development of relations, which are now further cultivated by both countries in all spheres. His talks with Carlos Romulo and other Philippine leaders will be dominated by the possibilities of further expanding contacts between the two countries and exchange of views on major international topics of interest to both sides.

In the evening Minister Romulo gave a dinner in honor of his Czechoslovak colleague, which was attended by the chairman of the National Assembly, the president of the Supreme Court and many other Philippine politicians and public personalities. Both ministers voiced in their speeches bilateral interest in an allround development of contacts.

Official talks on bilateral relations will be opened by the two ministers tomorrow.

Island Tour, Dinner

LD151740 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Carlos Romulo of the Philippines on Sunday [15 July] described their current talks here as open and constructive, and an important contribution to the development of relations between their countries.

They were speaking at a dinner Minister Chnoupek was giving in honour of his Philippine host.

Earlier today, the Czechoslovak minister saw the Philippine Cultural Centre and an international congress centre in Manila, and went to a rice research institute near Los Banos about 70 kilometres south of here.

Later he visited the Museum of Jose Rizal in the town of Calamba, about 60 kilometres south of Manila, where his interest was particularly raised by the part of the exposition recalling the visit of this Philippine national hero to the Czech town of Litomerice in 1887. The exposition also includes a symbolic key to the gates of Litomerice presented to Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo when he was made a freeman of this Czech town in 1974.

Beginning of Talks

LD141848 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Official talks began Saturday between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Carlos Romulo of the Philippines.

They noted that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1973 the contacts have a rising tendency, and pointed out the possibilities of the further development of commerical exchanges and economic cooperation.

The Philippines are interested in an increase in traditional Czechoslovak engineering and consumer goods exports and the widening of their range of commodities. They would also welcome higher imports of Philippine raw materials and finished products to Czechoslovakia.

Both ministers attach a great importance to cultural exchanges, based on a 1974 agreement.

Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Carlos Romulo to visit Czechoslovakia and the Philippine minister accepted the invitation. The talks will continue on Monday. Bohulsav Chnoupek will meet also other Philippine representatives. Earlier, the Czechoslovak minister laid a wreath to the memorial to Philippine national hero Jose Rizal.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON MOSCOW CEMA SESSION, BERLIN CONFERENCE

Assessment of Moscow CEMA Session

LD142132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government have discussed the results of the 33d CEMA session held 26-28 June in Moscow. They paid high tribute to the efforts of CEMA which, since it was founded, has been contributing actively for 30 years to the constant strengthening of cohesion of fraternal states, the deepening of their mutual, economic and scientific and technological cooperation, to the development of the socialist labor division and the increase of efficiency in the development of the national economies of CEMA member states.

The experiences of Czechoslovakia prove convincingly that the activity of CEMA, of which Czechoslovakia is a founding member, contributes effectively to the socialist building of member countries and provides an impetus for new ways and prospects of their mutual cooperation in the interest of strengthening the socialist community as a whole and the development of individual member states. Because of CEMA's efforts the socialist economic integration has become a permanent part of life of the community of socialist countries and a firm factor of the all-round progress of all fraternal countries, including Czechoslovakia.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government having discussed the results of the CEMA session this year in Moscow, state with satisfaction that through approval of the remaining two long-term target programs of cooperation--concerning satisfying rational requirements of CEMA member states in the sphere of industrial consumer goods and in the development of transport communications--the strategy of mutual economic and scientific and technological cooperation for the next 10 years in the basic branches of material production have been outlined jointly.

The measures adopted on the basis of the long-term target programs of cooperation in the sphere of fuels, energy, raw materials, agriculture and the food-processing industry, engineering, consumer goods and transport communications, above all, the agreements on international specialization of production of equipment for nuclear power stations, on cooperation in the chemical industry and transportation contribute to the further implementation of the comprehensive program of the development of socialist economic integration and to an improvement in the economic power of the socialist community.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government thus agreed unanimously with the conclusions of the 33d CEMA session, adopted all necessary measures for their implementation in Czechoslovakia in accordance with the planned tasks of development of the Czechoslovak economy and consider it necessary that the corresponding Czechoslovak bodies and organization pay careful attention to their realization.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government also stressed their conviction that the results of the 33d CEMA session would become a new outstanding contribution to the further dynamic development of the national economies of individual CEMA member countries and the socialist community as a whole and would contribute, in the spirit of the 30-year traditions of CEMA activity, to even deeper all-round cooperation of states in the interests of security and peace in the world.

Discussion on Berlin Conference

LD142136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed today a report on the proceedings and results of the consultative meeting of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of socialist countries held 3-5 July in Berlin.

It evaluated the consultative meeting and its conclusions as an important contribution to the safeguarding of the consolidation of unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community and to the deepening of their mutual cooperation in international and ideological spheres.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee approved the approach of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee at the session and adopted specific measures for the implementation of the conclusions of the consultative meeting. It has ordered the responsible party bodies and institutions to formulate in detail the results of the consultative meeting of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties in operational plans.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER HOLDS TALKS IN PRAGUE

AU091926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) 9/7/1979--Talks started in Prague between Nicolae Constantin, Deputy Prime Minister of Romania and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Vaclav Hula, vice-chairman of the Czechoslovak federal government, chairman of the State Planning Commission, for the coordination of the plans of development of the national economies in 1981-1985.

HUNGARY'S GASPAR MEETS WITH KAREL HOFFMANN

LD152112 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, met Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, during a curative stay at Bojnice. They discussed the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Hungarian trade unions, as well as topical issues of the international workers and trade union movement. Comrade Hoffmann was accompanied by Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS CARTER ENERGY SPEECH

LD160830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] James Carter, the American President, delivered a television address to the nation last night in which he dealt not only with the energy crisis but also moral crisis of the United States. In a six-point program, which ought to lead to the solution of the energy crisis, James Carter declared that the United States would never import more oil than in 1977. Furthermore, he said that the President will set import quotas that will be lower than those to which he pledged himself at the Tokyo meeting.

In the other points, it was stated that the United States would make every effort to develop alternative sources of energy and that power stations will have to reduce their consumption of oil by 50 percent within the next decade. The Congress is to set up a committee that will be able to reach a quick decision about the construction of new oil pipelines and refineries and that will be able to give the President the right to proclaim, in case of need, gas rationing.

TURNER 'ANGRY' REACTION TO N.Y. TIMES ARTICLE REPORTED

LD141104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Stansfield Turner, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, got very angry when reading the New York TIMES. This was because the paper had published the secret U.S. plans for setting up American monitoring stations in northern Norway near the Soviet border. The director of the CIA is now asking the government to investigate the entire incident and find the culprits who leaked the information.

It is obvious that the much-advertised American freedom of the press has precisely defined limits.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES POPE'S STATEMENTS DURING POLAND TRIP

AU102200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Jiri Svoboda article: "Impressions From a Holiday"]

[Excerpt] The Poles and their friends are proud of their successes. However, Poland does not have only friends. Its development is tied up with the envy and anger of enemies and its problems with their various speculations. By the way, this applies also to the visits of those who come here as guests and represent a system different from socialism. Recently the pope was in Poland. So what?

We have heard Polish comrades say, "the pope came and went, people worked and continue to work." And this is so despite the fact that many Western press agencies and anti-socialist speaking trumpets were predicting an "earthquake". The truth is, however, that everywhere there was peace and order.

Pope John Paul II is not, of course, as we have heard people say, a lecturer of the PZPR Central Committee. No one expected him, therefore, to propagate socialism and socialist ideas, of which he is an irreconcilable opponent. However, it was expected that he would not protect one of his predecessors, Pope Pius XII, for not taking a stand in defense of the millions of believing Catholics whom the Nazis drove into the crematorium ovens. Moreover, it is known that Pius XII did not raise his voice even when Hitler had 6,000 Polish Catholic priests and nuns murdered. The stands of John Paul II on these events, and also on the Warsaw uprising, did not--and could not--gain any sympathies for him among judicious people. And even if the pope's appearance was heard and seen by all, just as many people gather during all kinds of major church and religious celebrations throughout the country, this does nothing--in my view--to change matters...

CATHOLIC CLERGY HOLDS CONFERENCES, WELCOMES SALT II

AU1107Ц4 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 Jul 79 p 3 AU

["Re"-signed report: "Clergy Welcomes the SALT II Treaty"]

[Text] The regional electoral conferences of the Association of Catholic Clergymen, Pacem in Terris, at which the clergymen of the individual regions reviewed the results of their activities in the past 5 years, elected new regional bodies and formulated the tasks for the new work period, ended recently in the Czech Socialist Republic. The sessions were attended by representatives of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic and by representatives of regional national committees. The chairmen of the regional associations assessed the work in the past period and outlined the prospects of further activities. In the discussion following the main reports the clergymen expressed their sincere joy over the signing of the SALT II treaty, which they view as another step toward insuring lasting peace. In the course of the sessions meritorious members of the association were decorated for their peace activity and dedicated work. After the election of new regional bodies the regional conferences adopted a declaration in which the Association of Catholic Clergymen in the regions marks out the further path toward the fulfillment of its programmatic slogan "to serve and help".

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO RUDOLF ROHLICEK

LD121842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded a high state distinction to Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in CEMA. The Order of the Victorious February has been awarded to Comrade Rohlicek in appreciation for the many years of active political and public activity and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, when presenting the distinction, paid tribute to Comrade Rohlicek's contribution to the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia and the development of Czechoslovakia's international economic cooperation with other socialist countries. He also thanked Comrade Rohlicek for his devoted and committed work in party and state posts. Also present at the presentation ceremony were other deputy premiers and federal ministers.

Comrade Rohlicek was also received today by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who presented him with a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly expressing gratitude for his creative activity in the supreme representative body.

CPSL PAPER DISCUSSES IMPACT OF HIGHER OIL PRICES

AU102130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Ladislav Aster article: "Crude Oil, the World and Us"]

[Excerpts] Crude oil is being widely discussed in the world nowadays. Crude oil has become a major international problem. Several capitalist states are meeting the existing crude oil or oil crisis with rigid conservation programs. Some of our fellow citizens regard these events as a foreign anomaly and--at home and at work--they use gasoline, heating and diesel oil and other fuels with careless wastefulness as if we had three Saudi Arabias beneath the ground, and as though the situation on the world markets with crude oil or other fuels and raw materials did not concern us very much. But it does concern us both directly or indirectly.

It is an objective fact that there is virtually no country in the world today that can substantially increase crude oil extraction. It was believed, for instance, that Saudi Arabia could extract, if needed, up to 12 million barrels a day (one barrel is 158.8 liters) but during the current crisis 9.5 million barrels turned out to be a daily limit that cannot be exceeded. If some countries can, exceptionally, further increase extraction it is connected with large investment costs. This applies to countries extracting oil from the seabed (Great Britain) as well as to countries whose crude oil wealth is not easily accessible (the USSR).

Some experts are even afraid that the world crude oil reserves could be exhausted during the present generation. This is a factor that is reflected very markedly in the prices of crude oil and in the crude oil economy.

Recently we have been publishing reports to the effect that many countries in the world--among them some socialist countries--have adopted various measures in the sphere of consumption of crude oil and crude oil products, including price increases for gasoline, heating oil, electricity and so on. This happened, on the one hand, because the price of crude oil as a basic raw material is going up and it is impossible to sell gasoline, heating or diesel oil for less than their production cost. Another reason for the price increases is the economic pressure to increase conservation, to conserve this valuable fuel. These are objective and universally valid reasons.

What is Czechoslovakia's position in the world crude oil situation? About 80 percent of our need is met by the Soviet Union. The remaining 20 percent we must buy elsewhere, at world prices that are, basically, created by the OPEC countries. We pay for this crude oil in freely convertible currencies. However, crude oil prices within the framework of CEMA, too, are based on world prices; to be more exact, they are adjusted according to the development in the preceding year and are freed of the fluctuations of the market, which means that they are substantially lower than on the capitalist oil markets. But crude oil prices within the framework of CEMA develop in harmony with the development of world prices and are now much higher in comparison with 1973.

The Soviet Union, which sells crude oil to both socialist and capitalist countries, cannot arbitrarily increase its deliveries. On the one hand, the Soviet Union's own energy demands are growing and, on the other hand, the extraction and the transportation of the extracted crude oil are becoming increasingly complicated and demanding from the point of view of investments with every year.

In spite of this Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, announced at the recent 33d CEMA session in Moscow that in the next 5-year plan the USSR will be able to increase its crude oil deliveries to the CEMA member countries by as much as 20 percent, the maximum level possible. This was noted with envy in the West. Who can speak about 20 percent increases in crude oil deliveries by traditional crude oil suppliers there?

However, for us and the other socialist countries, with these optimistic words of Comrade Kosygin there was at the same time the comprehensive and quite logical appeal to implement a responsible energy policy within the framework of CEMA as a whole and in the individual member countries, an appeal to economize and seek complementary resources. One cannot but agree fully with this view.

Our reply to those who believe that the current discussion about crude oil and other energy resources in the world today does not concern us is: The demand for conservation in the consumption of fuels--particularly crude oil and crude oil products--is a demand that vitally concerns us, too! It is also most topical.

RUDE PRAVO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SPEED RESTRICTIONS

LD122138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO devotes its domestic political commentary to the speed restrictions introduced on Czechoslovak roads. It emphasized that there is currently a shortage of oil and gasoline in the world. While some people want to get to the sources even at the cost of using armed force, others choose the realistic path of savings and mixmum efficiency.

Czechoslovakia with its current decision to reduce speed limits on roads as of 1 August this year is among the last European countries to do so. It is necessary to emphasize that speed restrictions represent a partial solution in the effort to reduce oil consumption and only one of the many means of a wider complex of rationalization measures concerning not only transport.

RUDE PRAVO further notes that considerable savings of gasoline are expected from this program. According to experts' views and past experiences, it is within the power of drivers to cut consumption by at least half a liter of fuel per 100 km by better driving techniques and improved attention to the mechanical state of vehicles. If all car owners do this, the annual saving of society as a whole will constitute up to 70 million liters. The current measure must be seen as part of the overall efforts of our society directed at the effective use of all resources and reserves in the national economy, says the domestic political commentary of RUDE PRAVO.

INDRA, EHRENBERGER OPEN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LIGNITE COLLIERY

LD142324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuels and power, ceremoniously opened the construction of a new lignite colliery, Hodonin-1, at Mikulcice in the Hodonin District today.

Comrade Alois Indra in his ceremonial speech stated that the world energy problems have not bypassed our republic. Society needs lignite and therefore it is allocating big sums for the opening of new collieries. Builders, suppliers of technology, and first and foremost the investor of the new project face the binding task to meet the deadline set for the beginning of extraction, and not to exceed the budgeted investment sums.

The Hodonin-1 colliery and other enterprises planned in the basin will provide access to almost 250 million tons of lignite in the Moravian Slovacko, which should meet the area's demand until the year 2100.

In accordance with the plan, the Hodonin-1 colliery plant will be in keeping with principles of modern socialist production. Only Soviet panel props and extraction and tunneling combines of Soviet manufacture will be used.

Simultaneously with the construction of the enterprise, a group watermain for the population in surrounding localities is to be built in the area, and due regard will be given to the protection of arable land resources.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION, CADRE ATTITUDE

LD071252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Press review on communist education of party members]

[Text] A RUDE PRAVO editorial deals with the communist education of party members. The editorial notes that it is necessary to pay permanent attention to the party, its unity and its political and ideological maturity. This is yet another lesson from the crisis-ridden years in the party and society.

The editorial points out that the party cares for every individual member and candidate member, and constantly stimulates their activity with concrete tasks, with demands on the fulfillment of party duties, with application of stricter criteria in work and life, and with encouragement of comprehensive studies and activities through which they implement, explain and defend the policy of the party in order to win millions of the working people for it.

The editorial says that it was not coincidental that at the first meetings at which communists were being acquainted with the conclusion of the CPCZ Central Committee on the exchange of party cards, so much attention was devoted to the duties of communists, to the significance and meaning of membership and to the revolutionary mission of those who have devoted their lives to the Communist Party. The article praises the fact that the activity of communists in party bodies is on the increase, that the committees of the primary organizations--in keeping with the views of the district party committees and higher party bodies--are approaching their activities more seriously and with greater care, and are setting themselves higher and more demanding tasks.

RUDE PRAVO emphasizes that communists cannot give in to complacency, that they bear great responsibility for everything that is being planned and implemented in our society and that they cannot and must not give up this responsibility. The editorial recalls that it is not in the party's interest to use its authority and weight to shield those individuals--even party members--who are failing to meet their responsibilities, who violate the norms of party life and who are not able to perform competently in the capacities to which they were appointed. The editorial says: We reject the demagogy of those people who have gained everything possible from socialism but who, when they have to curb their demands, besmirch socialism. It is easy to boast about good and excellent results and at the same time defend the policy of the party. However, it is not so easy to act as a mature communist devoted to socialist in moments when one has to defend unpopular measures, to stand by a policy when the pressure and demands from every single member of our society increase, when it is sometimes necessary to fight for the correct view, and when one must openly reject pessimism, skepticism or even demagogy.

RUDY PRAVO stresses in conclusion that much depends on the qualities of each communist: his knowledge, political and ideological maturity, class approach and devotion to the party.

ADN CITES BREZHNEV TELEGRAM TO HONECKER

LD131942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in which he on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and on his own behalf thanked him cordially for the congratulations sent on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting and the signing of the treaty between the USSR and United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

"I share your conviction that the implementation of the documents signed in Vienna will open up new opportunities for the further deepening of the process of detente, for containing the arms race and for safeguarding the security of the peoples. I wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, the whole fraternal people of GDR, new successes in the construction of the advanced socialist society and in the struggle for permanent peace in the whole world."

HOFFMAN RECEIVES WARSAW PACT FORCES COMMANDER KULIKOV

LD131716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Minister of national defense of the GDR, received on Friday Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, for a working discussion. During the meeting which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, the further strengthening of the brotherhood-in-arms relations and cooperation between the armies of the allied socialist fraternal countries were discussed.

The meeting at the Defense Ministry was attended by deputy defense ministers and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, deputy of the Supreme Commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states in the National People's Army.

HOFFMAN RECEIVES ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER AT END OF VISIT

LD131650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Jul LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Politburo and minister of defense, received on Friday the Zambian military delegation which is on a visit to the GDR. The delegation is led by A. Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee, chairman of the United National Independence Party Committee for Defense and Security and minister of defense.

During the friendly meeting on the last day of the visit, Army Gen Heinz Hoffman described the visit by the Zambian military delegation as an important contribution toward the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between both states and their armies. The GDR people consider it their internationalist class duty to give support in the spirit of solidarity to the just anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Republic of Zambia as well as by all people of Africa for national independence and social progress.

A. Grey Zulu handed over a personal message from Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, with a request to deliver it to General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

Zulu expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to the delegation throughout the GDR. The talks have been extraordinarily useful. The delegation is ending its visit with the firm conviction that the Zambian people have in the GDR people faithful and reliable friends in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

PDRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 11 JULY

AU131611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the Trade Union Federation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] headed by its secretary, Abdul Wahid, ended a several-day visit to the GDR on Wednesay [11 July]. The central topic of a friendly exchange of opinions with Heinz Neukrantz, member of the FDGB Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive committee, was the manifold initiatives of the working people in preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR and the endeavors of the PDRY trade unions to fulfill the decisions of their third congress, as well as the further shaping of bilateral relations. The two sides informed each other about their contribution to invigorating the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Arab region.

The PDRY trade unionists visited enterprises and institutions in the Neubrandenburg and Potsdam Bezirke and had talks with workers and trade union functionaries.

HAGER OFFICIALS ATTEND FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD132240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the national day of his country, Henry Bayle, French ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin Friday. Present were Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Otto Arndt and Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, members of the Council of Ministers; and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy of the GDR foreign minister. Also present were other figures of public life, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

ADN REPORTS CARTER SPEECH ON ENERGY SITUATION

LD160740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0346 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington--In a message to the American people on Monday, U.S. President Carter admitted that he has been able to fulfill the promises made before his election with only moderate success. In the speech, which was broadcast by radio and television, he said that the country is threatened by a deep crisis of confidence. The nation's troubles are far more extensive than inflation and recession and the queues at the gas stations.

The U.S. President announced a comprehensive energy saving program under which oil imports must not exceed those of 1977. He will impose oil import quotas for this year and next year. The amount of energy obtained from domestic raw materials is to be increased considerably to enable oil imports to be reduced by half over the next 10 years.

AUTHORITIES ARREST TWO MEN FOR 'BORDER VIOLATIONS'

AU111330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 July 1979 a man wilfully violated the state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis, Rostock Bezirk, and penetrated GDR territory with provocative intent. The border violator was arrested. He did not have any identification papers on him. According to his own statement, he is FRG citizen Dieter Braun.

On the same day a man violated the GDR state border in the Berlin Mitte Section of the GDR capital. The border violator was arrested. He too did not have any identification papers on him. According to his own statements he is Manfred Hartlieb, citizen of Berlin (West).

Both border violators were handed over to the competent GDR authorities for examination of their identity and of the particulars of the border violations.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR SPYING

LD131835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Military Supreme Court of Berlin today sentenced inhabitant of Berlin (West) Martina Kohl to 10 years imprisonment for espionage for a NATO intelligence service.

As a result of statements made by the accused and witnesses, and intelligence aid furnished as proof in the main trail, it was established that NATO intelligence services are organizing and carrying out systematic and intentional subversive campaigns against the GDR.

Agent Kohl carried on military espionage by persistent misuse of the entry and visiting opportunities generously afforded by the GDR.

Her espionage, camouflaged as visits and tourist trips, was directed against military projects, military transport and equipment of the National People's Army as well as of the Soviet armed forces. Apart from this, Agent Kohl spied on the control and clearance system at GDR frontier crossing points and conveyed to the NATO intelligence services personal details of her GDR friends and relations.

During numerous meetings with intelligence service workers "Mark" and "Richard" the agent was trained and instructed for her spying activities in Berlin (West) and, in order to safeguard her contacts with the intelligence service, was given the code name "Maria."

NATIONAL PRODUCE GROWTH IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR REPORTED

LD132205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The industrial goods production of the GDR economy grew by 5.5 billion marks in the first 6 months of this year.

The Directorate of Statistics announced Friday that the plan target for the first half year of 1979 was exceeded by 160 million marks. Labor productivity in industry increased by 4 percent per working day which meant for the population among other things increased net money incomes--1.6 billion marks or 3 percent.

It emerged from the report of the Directorate of Statistics on the implementation of the 1979 economic plan for the first half of 1979 that further economic growth was achieved despite adverse weather conditions earlier this year and the far-reaching changes in world markets, the increase in national product among other things to higher efficiency and quality for work, economical use of material and imaginative rationalization.

The great damage caused by the adverse conditions last winter and the concomitant plan arrears in production were overcome month by month. The statistical half-year report notes that the overfulfillment of industrial goods production planned for the first half of 1979, as well as the scheduled realization of projects in the social area, had created the precondtions for the further increase in national product of the GDR economy.

In this the combines, making more effective use of their scientific technological capability and introducing such measures more quickly into the production process, had proved an important factor. According to the report 21.6 billion marks were invested for the strengthening of the material-technological basis of the economy and the realization of social measures.

Exports had grown by 7 percent during the same period, to the USSR by 9 percent. Exports to developing countries had grown by 10 percent. Exports to Western industrial countries, too, had grown further, but were however hindered by protectionist measures and various trade-political and trade-technical obstacles of a number of capitalist countries, the reports says.

More intensive use of science and technology, as well as the broader deployment of scientific work organization, enabled a saving of 153 million working hours in the centrally-managed industrial, construction and transport enterprises, it is stated. This corresponded to a rise of 11 percent compared with the first half of 1978 and the man-hours of 614,000 workers and employees in that period. According to the report difficult or health injurious working conditions were removed for 25,000 workers.

Altogether the performance level of science and technology has increased further. In this connection it is noted that cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries had deepened. The annual yield of results of the innovator movement translated into practice during the first half year amounted to 2.3 billion marks.

With a total volume of the building industry performance of 15.5 billion marks during the first half year, the centrally-managed building industry achieved its overall objective. However, the report states that the locally-managed building industry in a number of bezirke did not realize in full its production targets. Housing construction projects were fulfilled with a total of 74,121 homes--among them 52,042 new homes were built and 22,079 homes were modernized.

Supported by additional labor, great efforts were undertaken in the fuel and energy industry of the GDR in order to make up the production arrears caused by adverse weather conditions earlier this year. Avoidable interruptions and damage, according to the report, had been caused through shortcomings in management, especially in the ministerial sector for coal and energy. Nevertheless, the planned increase of electrical power production was achieved overall on the conclusion of the first half-year.

The Directorate of Statistics announced that a further six vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 70,000 were commissioned by the GDR merchant navy during the first half of 1979. The merchant fleet has thus 192 ships with a capacity of 1.9 million deadweight tons.

On the basis of the strengthened economic power of the GDR, the material and cultural standards of living of the population rose further during the first 6 months of this year, the report states, thus housing conditions improved during this time for a further 230,000 citizens, particularly for workers, peasants, families with many children and young married couples. At the beginning of this year the hitherto biggest increase in holidays came into force since the founding of the GDR.

From January to June 118,000 children were born. Nearly all working mothers with two and more children took advantage of the legal opportunities of paid leave.

During the first half of 1979 the state spent 6.9 billion marks from public resources in order to safeguard stable consumer prices and tariffs. According to the report this corresponds to a 7.5 percent increase compared with the same period of the previous year. Expenditures for housing construction and the safe-guarding of low rents amounted to 3.9 billion marks which is 12.3 percent more than in the same period of last year.

Retail trade turnover rose by 600 million marks to 44 billion marks. Trade safeguarded the supply of food and other basic necessities. Thus, compared with the first 6 months of 1978, the volume of meat, meat and sausage products, as well as eggs, rose by 2 percent, fat cheese by 4 percent and babyfood by 10 percent. Some high rates of increase in the supply of consumer goods were achieved from important industrial consumer goods, the report of the Directorate of Statistics adds.

The positive development among other things in vocational training, medical care and sports and culture is also pointed out. Thus at the end of the first half of 1979 all school leavers were again assured of an apprenticeship. Eighty-five percent of pupils who have signed an apprenticeship contract had completed the 10th grade.

In public health and social services, mass examinations and prophylactic measures took an important place. According to the report 176,000 people had the benefit of a cure for treating an illness, for convalescence or preventive treatment. Significant progress was achieved in the reequipment and building of hopsitals in the capital Berlin, as well as in various bezirke.

The report adds, through a number of new artistic works, artists and cultural workers of the country contributed toward the further enrichment of socialist cultural life, the deepening of international friendship and the care of the national and progressive international cultural heritage.

In conclusion the report states: "The results of the economic development in the first half of 1979 are an expression of the great economic capacity and the high material and cultural standards of living which have been achieved during the three decades of the existence of our republic. They testify to the great energies released by the policy worked out at the Eight and Ninth SED Congresses to utilize increasingly better the advantages of socialism for the benefit of the people.

"In achieving the resolutions of the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum the objective is to achieve a new rate of development of the GDR's economic capacity. The dynamic growth of the achievements in the economy and above all in industry and the necessary increase in the appropriation of the end product are a vital prerequisite for the solution to all questions of social development. In this the strengthening of the material-technological basis of the economy is a task of absolute priority."

ISTVAN HUSZAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO U.S.

LD150927 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar has left for the United States. He was invited by Juanita Kreps, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, to pay an official visit. Istvan Huszar is accompanied by Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister, Istvan Toeroek, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Janos Fekete, deputy president of the Hungarian National Bank.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KATUSHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT

Conclusion of Talks, Meeting With Lazar

LD131852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] in Budapest, the session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Commission has ended. According to a communique on the talks, the planning organs of the two countries examined the preparations for the long-term program of further specialization in manufacture and joint production. They noted that cooperation has been fruitful in all fields of the agreements on specialization in manufacture and joint production. The results of cooperation in the motor industry, machine building for construction and road making, petro-chemistry and oil processing are particularly noteworthy. It was noted at the session that both sides regard it as important that promised deliveries should be carried out fully and on schedule.

On the conclusion of the talks Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev was received by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar. The Soviet delegation left Hungary in the afternoon.

Further Details on Results of Talks

LD132345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Commission paid special attention to the implementation of the agreements concluded at the latest meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar. The sides analyzed how Hungary could take part in joint investments in the expansion of Soviet ore enrichment plants, because in this way we can import ore with a higher iron content. How the most important integration agreement of the two countries, the intergovernmenal agreement on the production and transportation of olefins and oil derivatives, as well as other agreements at government or ministry level can be extended after 1984 will be examined. The two sides dealt in detail with the construction of the new oxygen converter plant and the continuous steel plant of the Danube iron works for which the most important installations will be delivered by the USSR.

As for trade between the two countries, it was noted that this year's goods exchange to the value of R4.8 billion will exceed earlier plans by almost R250,000. In bilateral trade, of great importance is the proportion of products forwarded on the basis of specialization and joint production.

The protocol of the session was signed by Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev, cochairmen of the intergovernmental commission. The ministers concerned also laid down in a protocol the expansion of the agrochemical agreement. They agreed also that Hungary would provide the required construction site for centers for the maintenance of Soviet machinery and equipment. The agreement on exchange of products and specialization in manufacture in the paper industry has also been extended.

ROMANIAN SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD132300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The visit to Budapest by a delegation of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front has ended. The delegation, led by Mihai Dalea, vice chairman of the front, had talks with PPF representatives on questions concerning cooperation between the two organizations.

OVARI RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD141544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Austrain interparty talks have been held in Budapest. Hans Steiner, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, conferred with Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, on the international communist and workers' movement and cooperation between the two parties. Hans Steiner was received by Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

CARTER'S NEW ENERGY PROGRAM REPORTED

LD160852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent, Istvan Kulcsar, reports from Washington on President Carter's radio and television speech in which he dealt with the energy situation in the United States:

Carter has presented his energy program, for which he wants to win the approval of the electors and legislators. According to the program, the United States will not import more oil than in 1977, it will also reduce the current level of imports by half during the 1980's. It is intended to achieve this by energy conservation, by increasing domestic oil production, by the manufacture of synthetic heating fuels and the increased utilization of solar energy. Carter announced long-term, extremely costly programs and called on the population to enonomise on use of energy. It is clear from what he said that the price of energy is about to rise in earnest in the United States.

RESULTS OF INCREASED PRECIPITATION REPORTED

Effect on Various Crops

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jul 79 p 1 WA

[Text] The first week of July is bringing rainfall, abundant in some areas, to nearly all parts of the country. After harvesting winter barley, some of the farms in certain Transdanubian counties, in the inter-Danube-Tisza region and the southern parts of the Trans-Tisza region began cutting wheat at the end of last week. This work took place chiefly on sandy, well-drained soils. At the same time, barley harvesting is yet to begin in some northern parts of the country.

According to reports from the provinces, barley harvesting is 60-80 percent completed in Csongrad, Bacs, Bekes, Baranya, Tolna and Fejer counties. In these same areas 5-10 percent of the fields sown to wheat have been cut. Rainfall has now brought the combines to a halt. It has become necessary to stop harvesting wet grain on sodden fields. This causes no special problem at present. The wheat has not reached a state of maturity that calls for urgent harvesting.

Should the rains continue into next week, difficulties would arise. Precipitation is favoring the corn which is developing well in any case. This crop especially needs rain at the time that it begins tasseling, which it has just begun to do. The rains are also beneficial to sugar beets, potatoes, sunflower and vegetables.

Rains also promote production of catch crops. Even though pouring rain makes field work impossible, the precipitation is needed for the rapid emergence of these crops. On the basis of the requests for seed, farms are planning to raise catch crops on twice the area cleared of grain as they did last year.

Most Regions Benefited

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 Jul 79 p 3 WA

[Text] To a certain extent, June compensated for the May shortfall of precipitation; most parts of the country received rainfall in excess of the long-term mean. Reports of the agrometeorological service show that considerably more than the 60-80 millimeter mean for June has fallen primarily in parts of Transdanubia. Parts of Baranya and Somogy counties have had twice the customary amount of rainfall for the time of year. Most parts of northern Transdanubia received one and a half times the usual amount of rain. The Great Plains which also suffered drought in May has now received 15-20 percent more than the usual June precipitation. However, the northeastern parts of the country as well as Szolnok County are still suffering from less than average precipitation; only 40-50 millimeters of rain have fallen in these areas, less than the vegetation needs at this time of year. July rains are now supplementing those of June and augmenting the shortage in the eastern parts of the country. Due to the foregoing, the water reserves of the soil have been replenished. In Transdanubia, with the exception of Komarom and Fejer counties, the upper 50 centimeters of soil contain 60-90 percent of moisture. In other parts of the country this amounts to 45-50 percent which is somewhat less than desirable. Because soil saturation amounts to 40-50 percent in the eastern parts of the country, the early July rains are especially welcome. However, the drought is still perceptible at depths of one meter. In some areas moisture content is only 25-30 percent. Rainfall is especially necessary here because sunflower and corn roots already extend well into this strata. Nevertheless, the situation is promising, because moisture from the upper layers will gradually seep to the lower levels.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee a delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement led by Jose Miguel Insulza, chairman of the party's Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived in our country on Monday [9 July]. The delegation was welcomed by Gabor Nagy, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

VACATIONING HONECKER MEETS WITH GIEREK IN POLAND

LD151704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is on a holiday in Poland, had a meeting on Sunday with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

In the course of the talk they discussed key points in the further development of cooperation between the SED and the PZPR and between the GDR and Poland. They expressed the determination to deepen friendly cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, which is in the interests of the two peoples, promotes the socioeconomic development of the two countries and contributes to the consolidation of the cohesion and strength of the socialist community of states.

Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek also exchanged views on current international questions. They noted that the Soviet-American summit talks held in Vienna and the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons are an important step on the path toward consolidation of detente, peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems, containment of the arms race and disarmament.

They also discussed topical issues concerning the further consolidation of the international communist and workers movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of international solidarity.

The meeting, which confirmed the complete identity of views in all questions discussed, was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS CARTER ENERGY SPEECH

LD160904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In a speech he made this morning, our time, U.S. President Jimmy Carter appealed to the public for a concerted effort with the government in dealing with the nation's energy difficulties. The president announced a long-term program that will be put into practice until the end of this century and is designed to secure for the United States a maximum independence from foreign energy raw materials--especially crude oil.

Imports of crude oil into the United States, which presently amount to 8 million barrels a day, will be cut in half by 1989. The president announced a wide-ranging program for the utilization of the United States' own energy resources, primarily coal, oil obtained from bituminous shale, synthetic fuels, gas and solar energy. Jimmy Carter ended his address with an appeal for immediate and general economies in the use of liquid fuels and for full support for the program he put before the people.

PAP CITES KENNEDY ON SALT II, U.S.-POLAND RELATIONS

LD141400 Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 14 July, PAP--The latest issue of the big-circulation Warsaw weekly PERSPEKTYWY brings (?an) interview with Senator Edward Kennedy in which he presents his stand on the SALT II treaty and discusses relations between the United States and Poland.

Senator Kennedy said that the SALT treaty is a historic achievement, and the two leaders, Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev who signed it in Vienna, have won a great credit of confidence.

The new treaty allows to hope that both governments will revise the overall American-Soviet relations both in the area of armaments and other areas that were subject of crises and confrontation, as well as in the area of trade and human rights, the chairman of the justice committee of the U.S. Senate stated.

Speaking about the relations between Poland and the United States Senator Kennedy (?stressed his) satisfaction that both countries were linked by traditional and cordial ties. We note the significant role that Polish-American relations, both interstate and in all other domains, play in the international life. We welcome with approbation Polish initiatives concerning all aspects of co-existence which has recently found a telling confirmation in the cordial reception of the newly elected pope, John Paul II, during his visit to Poland, the Senator said.

Asked about the presidential elections to be held in November of 1980, Edward Kennedy replied that he expected that Carter would again be nominated the Democratic Party's presidential candidate and added that he was going to campaign for him during the next year's election.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR

LD132228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received at an audience in Belweder Palace today Cecilio Castro Barrientos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Honduras, who presented his letters of credence. After having presented his credentials, Ambassador Castro Barrientos was received by the chairman of the Council of State in private audience.

REPORTAGE ON 13 JULY MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PAP Report

LD131822 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 July, PAP--A session of the Council of Ministers was held today, informs the government press spokesman. The council discussed guidelines for working out ministerial draft plans for 1980 and decided upon a time-table and organization of planning work related to the shaping of the next year plan. (?Materials elaborated) by the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers provided the basis for discussions.

The guidelines to the plan presented at the meeting envisage further progress in implementing fundamental social aims mapped out for the present 5-year period in a resolution of the 7th PUWP Congress and decisions of the 2nd National Party Conference. Priority was given to tasks related to the food economy, i.e. a better market supply in basic foodstuffs. Having this premise in mind while carrying out work on the draft plan, more attention will be paid to a considerable growth of agricultural production. Development of housing construction is another important social aim also extensively dealt with in the guidelines. Also stressed were problems pertaining to the improvement of the situation in the field of health protection and to the implementation of undertakings related to social benefits.

The whole sphere of material production will next year face important tasks. Priority will be assigned to further intensification of exports with simultaneous rationalization of purchase.

Discussion of Production Problems

LD142146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] At its session today the Council of Ministers decided that work on deepening the changes in production structure will be intensified. This is essential so that one may adapt oneself better to the more difficult implementation conditions. What is at stake here, first and foremost, is a growing share of the output for the market; moreover, an increase in the availability of this kind of goods and services should be higher than the projected growth of the purchasing power of the population.

Special concern will be given to work which serves to improve the functioning of the national energy system and to make transportation more efficient. What is envisaged is that the burden placed upon national revenue by investments will be further reduced. At the same time, work which serves to increase the use being made of the already operational projects and production capacities will be intensified.

The Council of Ministers emphasized that implementation of these fundamental postulates will require that further, substantial progress be achieved in the efficiency with which all the means of production are being used: mainly fuels, energy, raw materials and materials; and that labor time be better utilized.

Production targets must be brought into line with the real possibilities for obtaining one's supply of materials and raw materials and with the cooperation of supplies from domestic output and imports.

Next year much emphasis will be placed on reducing production costs. This applies to the costs of materials in particular. It has been recommended that work on next year's draft plans take into consideration active participation by associations and combines and also enterprises and workforces. Conclusions reached at sessions of workers self-government should be taken into consideration in work being undertaken.

The Council of Ministers has decided that central and regional state and economic administration organs should concentrate their efforts so that this year's tasks are carried out correctly, thus creating a proper starting point for next year. This, together with work on the plan, is a problem of special importance this year.

Production deeds, undertaken to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the eighth party congress, as well as the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Third National Conference of Representatives of Workers Self-Government which recognized a fuller utilization of intensive factors of development, a better functioning of all parts of the economy and an improvement in management efficiency as being problems of outstanding importance, will play a considerable part in this respect.

PZPR SECRETARIES ATTEND VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS

LD142342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Plenary sessions of party's voivodship committees were held today in Ciechandow, Pila, Przemysl and Zamosc.

The Zamosc Voivodship plenum, in which Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, took part, assessed the state of public security and social discipline in the region. The plenum has made a resolution concerning this issue.

Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party's Central Committee, took part in the plenum of the Ciechanow Voivodship Party Committee. The plenum discussed strengthening of organs of authority and state administration in the voivodship's socio-economic development. The special role played by people's councils and state administration in guiding the course taken by socio-economic processes has been emphasized in the discussion.

The Pila Voivodship party committee's plenum was devoted to an assessment of implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the first 6 months of the current year and to insuring that conditions exist for a full realization of this year's plan for the region.

The Przemysl Voivodship party committee's plenum assessed the implementation of the program adopted at the second voivodship conference held by the PZPR for the purpose of reporting back elections. The plenum has also assessed the plans of various party organizations for work until the end of 1979.

DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, RAINFALL EFFECTS REPORTED

LD131012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The frequent and in some places heavy rain has not interrupted the early harvest, but it has made field work more difficult. The rainfall has improved soil moisture, but a shortage of soil moisture continues to be experienced in some of the northwestern and northeastern voivodships and in some parts of the central region. Increased moisture and relatively low temperatures have slowed down the process of grain ripening and improved the state of root crops, vegetables and pasture land. Winter rape is being mown in most voivodships and the rye harvest has started in the central and Rzeszow voivodships.

BRIEFS

FISHING ACCORD WITH FRANCE--The Polish and French governments have signed in Paris an accord on fishing by Polish fishing boats in the economic zone of the Kerguelen Islands, which are part of the French Antarctic and Southern territories and an Overseas Territory of the Republic. Nine Polish fishing vessels will be able to fish in Kerguelen waters at the same time. The accord will come into force on 1 September 1979 and will remain in force until 31 December 1980. It can be renewed in the following years. The accord was signed for Poland by Edwin Wisniewski, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and for France by Louis Roudie, minister plenipotentiary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

CARGO SHIP FOR INDIA--The Gdansk shipyard on the Baltic coast has launched its 800th vessel. It is a container ship adapted also to handle general cargo, built by the yard for an Indian shipowner. During the past 31 years, since its first launching, the Gdansk shipyard has constructed a total of 4.7 million tons of shipping. [Text] [Warsaw in English to Europe 1609 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

13 July Arrival

AU132001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/7/1979--A. G. Zulu, secretary of state for defence and security of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Bucharest on Friday evening for an official visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

Ceausescu Reception

AU142000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1979--On July 14, at Neptun resort, President Nicolae Ceausescu received A.G. Zulu, secretary of state for defense and security of the Republic of Zambia, visiting Romania at head of a military delegation. During the interview the determination of the two countries was expressed to make their active contribution, in the future too, to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, of the majority of population in South Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Stressed was also the necessity of intensifying the actions for building new relations among states, based on full equality and observance of peoples' independence, for eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

The ascending course of the relations between Romania and Zambia were noted with satisfaction.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of friendly salutes between the presidents of the two countries.

VERDET RECEIVES PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER

AU141945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1979--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on Saturday Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security of China who together with a delegation. paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview they approached aspects of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in various domains of activity.

SCIENCE COUNCIL HEAD URSU MEETS KIRILLIN IN MOSCOW 13 JULY

AU131959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 13/7/1979--On a working visit in Moscow, Ioan Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, had an interview with V. A. Kirillin, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.

They examined the possibilities of broadening the cooperation between Romania and the USSR in the field of science and technology, on the basis of the programmes for scientific research and promotion of technical progress of the two countries in the next five-year plan and in the future. Both sides expressed the wish to intensify, in various forms, the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in science and technology.

ISRAEL'S NAVON, BEGIN RECEIVE FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL BEJAN

AU141550 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Israeli Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation took place in Israel. The Romanian delegation was led by Dumitru Bejan, minister-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the Israeli delegation by Gideon Patt, minister of industry, commerce and tourism. On this occasion the head of the Romanian delegation was separately received by Yitzhaq Navon, president of the State of Israel and by Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian guest extended greetings and wishes for health to the Israeli president and prime minister. President Yitzhaq Navon and Prime Minister Menahem Begin warmly thanked the guest for the messages and asked him to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, warmest wishes for personal health and happiness on their own behalf and on behalf of the Israeli people as well as their particular appreciation for the clear-sighted policy of peace and understanding among peoples promoted by the Romanian head of state.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the session of the joint Romanian-Israeli commission, the two sides signed a protocol.

REPORTAGE ON TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Ceausescu Meeting With Economy Minister

AU132005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday in the Neptun resort the Egyptian minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation. They stressed the necessity of further efforts for a global, negotiated settlement of the situation in the Middle East, conducive to a just and durable peace in the region, through the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, by the recognition of its right to self-determination, inclusive of the foundation of an independent state of its own, to securing the independence of all states in the region.

In the context, Hamid as-Sayih expressed the feelings of high appreciation of his country's people for the consistent actions being devoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, to the fastest achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

During the same talk they noted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Egyptian relations record fruitful development and high-lighted the qualitative changes come about in the economic relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed the wish to further promote the bilateral collaboration in industry, agriculture and other economic compartments.

The Egyptian minister is in Romania for the eleventh session of the Joint Romanian-Egyptian Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

End of Commission Session, Protocol

AU141540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1979--The eleventh session of the Joint Romanian-Egyptian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation came to an end in Bucharest on July 13.

Satisfaction was expressed during the session at the upward course of the economic relations between Romania and Egypt.

The protocol of the session was signed, which provides for the growth of the volume of trade exchanges, the expansion and diversification of cooperation in production, the building of objectives of joint interest, especially in machine-building, chemistry, electrification and agriculture.

A convention was signed on the same occasion between the Government of Romania and the Government of Egypt on avoiding double taxation and preventing fiscal evasion as to income tax.

LABOR MINISTER BOBU HOLDS TALKS IN BRITAIN

AU131210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1979--During their visit to Great Britain, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of labour, chairman of the GTUCR, had talks with the leadership of the British Cooperative Party [as received]. The talks were attended by Tom Turvey, chairman, David Eise, general secretary and members of the Executive National Committee of the Cooperative Party.

During the talks, the two delegations informed each other of the current preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the British Cooperative Party, and exchanged opinions on questions of joint interest, the common wish being expressed to contribute to developing the manysided Romanian-British relations of cooperation.

The same day, the RCP delegation had a meeting with Norman Willis, assistant general secretary of the Trade Union Congress (TUC), when aspects of the activity of the trade unions in both countries and of the development of the cooperative relations between the GTUCR and TUC were approached.

VERDET RECEIVES DEPARTING UK AMBASSADOR

AU142003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1979--On July 14, Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received Reginald Louis Seconde, ambassador of Gret Britain in Bucharest, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania.

ROMANIA LIBERA COMMENTS ON OIL PRICES, SOLUTIONS TO ENERGY CRISIS

AU101207 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Ion Stoica: "Energy Resources and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The principal [oil] deposits are mainly located in several countries known as great oil producers and organized within OPEC. [paragraph continues]

Last year those countries extracted almost half of the world production of "black gold." However, oil--so far the chief source of energy--is needed by all countries to pursue their socioeconomic development programs. Given this situation, those who do not possess oil resources seek to import it from those countries which do. For that reason this field is one of the major areas in which producers and consumers must cooperate. However, in recent years, and especially in the past months, there have been substantial changes in those relations, as a result of successive modifications of oil prices. Since the major producers announced their decision on 1 July to raise crude prices by 25 percent, the consumers' response had covered a wide range of reactions, from anxiety to ultimatums, expressed by the representatives of the countries which attended the Tokyo meeting, including hints that the energy crisis might be solved through the use of force. The reaction has shown that in a certain situation the effects of the crisis may transcend pure economics and enter the sphere of politics, thus affecting interstate relations and detente. That indicates that the energy problems should not be approached from unilateral positions, on the basis of individual or group interests, but by taking into account the interests of all the states, within the framework of broad and equitable international cooperation, because, as has been proven, the problems concern all countries--producers or consumers, industrialized or developing. They are global problems which necessitate global solutions, based not on confrontation, but on a dialog between equal partners.

Such a view should be adopted concerning both the application of measures to ration energy consumption and efforts to make efficient use of oil substitutes and finding the most suitable ways--equally advantageous to all concerned--to exclude artificial restrictions and obstacles; otherwise, in view of the world's increasing economic interdependence, no state will be able to escape the nefarious effects of the energy crisis. Lack of an international system of measures to regulate oil transactions is the reason that the world economy in general and that of the developing countries in particular has been gravely affected by abrupt and unabalanced fluctuation in the international market.

Naturally, to understand the situation one must consider several factors. The exporting countries finance their development programs almost exclusively on the basis of crude oil exploitation, in exchange for which they purchase the means of production required in other sectors. As a result of growing inflation, repeated dollar devaluations and degeneration [degradarea] of exchange relations, the real value of oil would have dropped had its price been "frozen." The efforts of the exporting states to develop ran against the above-mentioned obstacles and suffered considerably in consequence thereof. Hence the need to reconsider the oil price and to "adapt" it to the conditions in international markets and to world finances. In point of fact, it is only natural that the countries which possess raw materials, oil in this case, should demand prices in accordance with the work involved in the extraction of those resources and with their value, to facilitate their rapid socioeconomic development. However, they must take into account the fact that abrupt, opportunistic price increases gravely affect the interests of consumers and their development programs and that the majority of consumers are developing countries. This reality must be dealt with by coordinating the interests of producers and consumers and by balancing the advantages. Awareness of the primary role played by domestic efforts and measures does not overrule the need for an international system of equitable relations of cooperation, jointly established by all the interested states.

Such an objective can only be attained through direct negotiations between all the interested states and by taking all interests into account. One is equally responsible for the problems of common interests, which means that a just and lasting solution cannot be devised as long as some have all the advantages and others none.

Along this line,it would be extremely opportune to tie the prices of oil and other raw materials on a given index, thus precluding both abrupt price increases and deteriorations in exchange relations.

DAILY VIEWS GATT APPEAL URGING FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

AU111959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

["A Type of International Trade Free (?of) Barriers and Discriminations"--AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1979--Under the above headline, the daily "ROMANIA LIBERA" of July 11 comments on the appeal launched by G.A.T.T. that calls on all member countries to concert their policies in time, thus preventing prejudicies to international trade.

It is high time--the aforesaid newspaper writes--it was understood that the policy of barriers and pressures is obsolete, that it is in the interest of each and every one that new commercial practices be promoted. These new practices could and should be grounded on the principles of equity, reciprocal advantage, observance of each people's sovereign right to develop in accord with its will and creative capacity.

It is necessary--the Bucharest dailies further writes--that both the various bilateral commercial negotiations and the multilateral ones for the conclusion of the "Tokyo round" as well as the settlement of the other unsolved essential problems regarding the development of international trade be freed from the outdated conceptions of the monopoly, from the refusal to acknowledge the new realities. Naturally, given our small world of economic interdependences, we need one another. However, this does not mean that some need more than others do. The vestiges of the past must not blur our vision on the present and future necessities. Before them we are all equal de facto. Let us be all equal dejure.

The evolution of international trade--the commentary underlines--will be protected from prejudices only through an offensive, concerted action against all obstacles. The main obstacle is still the conviction that the implementation of a selfish commercial policy, based on force, would be still possible, a conviction held by those countries that had in the past full monopoly on the market, technology, finance and natural resources (owing to the colonialist policy). The maintenance of commercial barriers of all kinds--of which the indirect ones have a dangerous recrudescence--is the main obstacle to the surmounting of the difficult state international trade is in.

That [? is why] the appeal launched by the G.A.T.T. is opportune. Hopefully, it will contribute to the intensification of the sensibility to those realities that underline the necessary and urgent character of a new commercial policy, in the interest and with the participation of each and everyone--the commentary in "ROMANIA LIBERA" reads in conclusion.

BRIEFS

TU TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG--Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1979--On July 12, Gheorghe Petrescu, vice-chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR) received the delegation of Luxembourg Confederation of Independent Trade Unions (OGBL), headed by John Castegnard, president of OGBL, visiting Romania at the invitation of the Central Council of GTUCR. Opinions and information were exchanged regarding the activity of GTUCR and OGBL and the common wish was expressed to broaden the links of friendship and collaboration between the two organizations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU]

NEW SRI LANKA ENVOY--Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, on 11 July received Mohamed Lebbe Ahmed Refai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka to Bucharest, in connection with his coming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 12 Jul 79 p 7 AU]

FINNISH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1979--On July 13, Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, had an interview, at Neptun resort, with Anna Liisa Hyvonen, member of the Political Bureau of the Finnish Communist Party, chairman of the Women's Union of Finland, who pays a visit to Romania. During the interview, the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the FCP were underlined with satisfaction and the wish to further develop these relations was expressed. An exchange of views also took place in the activity and the present preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the Finnish Communist Party. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU]

JOINT TRADE COMMISSION WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, AGERPRES, 14/7/1979--The eleventh session of the Romanian-Finnish Joint Commission for Trade and Cooperation which took place in Helsinki established measures for expanding the commerical exchanges and for developing the economic and industrial cooperation between Romania and Finland. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH CYPRIOT JOURNALISTS--A protocol on bilateral cooperation between the Journalists Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Cypriot Editors Union was signed in Bucharest 10 July. The document was signed for the Romanian side by Dezideriu Szilagyi, vice chairman of the Journalists Council, and for the Cypriot side by Kristakis Katsambas, vice chairman of the Cypriot Editors Union. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS 'PERSONAL MESSAGE' TO PRESIDENT CARTER

LD141024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 14, TANJUG--Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States Dimce Belovski yesterday evening called on Under-Secretary at the State Department Newsom and presented to him a personal message of President Tito for President Carter. The message relates to current international events and world developments. Recently, President Tito and President Carter have exchanged a number of similar messages, which are one of the forms of their exchange of opinions on current developments.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI

LD132214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0836 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: "On the occasion of your birthday, I send you warm greetings and cordial wishes for good health, personal happiness and continued successes in your work for the well-being of the friendly people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI

13 July Vrsac Arrival

LD140958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vrsac, July 14, TANJUG--Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei arrived here yesterday for a one-day friendly and working visit. Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec was in Vrsac to meet him. Later, the two foreign ministers started discussions on the further development of bilateral relations and current questions of international relations.

Vrhovec-Andrei '4-Hour' Talks

LD141702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vrsac--A high degree of identity of attitudes to the most important issues of today's world and the promotion of bilateral cooperation marked the talks today between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei. The Romanian minister was on a 1-day working and friendly visit to Vrsac. In the talks, which were also attended by their associates, satisfaction was stressed with the results of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania to date--cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The need was noted to make further efforts in order to promote even more speedily mutual cooperation.

In the talks on international issues, the significance of the preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation was stressed. These preparations should, it was said, encourage processes which would move in the direction of full implementation of the Helsinki documents on European security and cooperation. It was noted that Yugoslavia and Romania advocate the continuous expansion of European cooperation, peace and security in Europe and further afield.

Both sides stressed their interest in the further spread of good-neighborly cooperation in the Balkans, and in this connection they stressed their support for the ideas of multilateral cooperation by Balkan countries--ideas which were presented recently in Athens.

In discussing the Middle East situation, they stressed support for the efforts aimed at a lasting solution of the Middle East crisis, and in this connection it was stressed that there can be no complete solution of this crisis without the settlement of the Palestine question.

Both sides stressed the importance of the policy of the nonalined movement and its role in the present-day international relations and also the need to exert efforts for universal relaxation of tension in the world, democratization of international relations and establishment of a new international economic system. In this context, within the framework of reporting on the preparations for the nonalined summit in Havana, Josip Vrhovec spoke of the significance of the unity of nonalined countries on the basis of consistent application of all basic principles of the policy and movement of nonalinement as an autonomous, independent and extrabloc factor for the preservation of peace in the world. Reference was also made to the need to reject resolutely any split and division of nonalined countries on any basis whatever. The need was stressed to promote further the action of nonalined and developing countries in the "Group of 77" regarding the implementation and application of the new international economic system.

After 4 hours of talks Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of his guest during which in a short toast he stressed his great satisfaction with the results of the talks held today. These talks, Vrhovec said, have shown that the aspirations, approach and objectives of Yugoslavia and Romania on the most important international matters are identical and, he stressed, it is even more important that we are ready to persist in this. This is not always easy because often we are exposed to pressure, but what we are aspiring toward is worth all these efforts. Promotion of our relations, which is based on the guidelines provided by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, will acquire, Vrhovec said, a fresh impetus as a result of this visit.

Replying to the toast, Stefan Andrei stressed his satisfaction with the meeting and the identity which exists between Yugoslavia and Romania on all questions of substance so that, as he said, relations between the two countries represent an example of relations between socialist countries. We have the satisfaction, he said, that although we are not two big countries, we are making our contribution to the establishment of new relations in the world based on equality, respect, independence and sovereignty, national independence and nonacceptance of any outside interference; we are making our contribution to the relaxation of tension in the world concerning disarmament; and to the implementation of a new international economic system.

In addition to the associates of the two ministers and Zivojin Popov, president of the Assembly of the Municipality of Vrsac, the luncheon was attended by Bozidar Sturza, secretary of the League of Communists Municipal Committee, and others. This afternoon Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his associates will end their visit.

EEC DELEGATION TO ARRIVE IN BELGRADE FOR FURTHER TALKS

LD132130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 13 (TANJUG)--A delegation of high-ranking E.C. Commission officials will arrive in Belgrade for further talks on reciprocal proposals on a new Yugoslavia-E.C. agreement. The talks will begin on Monday [16 July].

The E.C. delegation is interested in further discussing with Yugoslav representatives the proposals presented by Yugoslavia on July 2 and 3 in its theses for the draft agreement and pertaining to clauses regulating trade. As shown in the negotiations so far, differences on these issues are great. The E.C. delegation is also interested in an additional exchange of views on Yugoslav proposals concerning financial cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PCF'S GEORGES MARCHAIS

Marchais, Mikulic at Battle Site

LD132250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tjentiste, July 13 (TANJUG)--Secretary-General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Branko Mikulic today visited Tjentiste, in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the site of the decisive battles waged by the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army against the invaders in June 1943. Marchais and Mikulic saw the monument to fallen heroes and visited the Sutjeska Battle Memorial Building and the place on the Ozren Mountain where Marshal Tito was wounded.

At the end of his visit to Tjentiste, Marchais stated that he visited with excitement all these historic sites where thousands of Yugoslav fighters fell for the freedom and independence of their people, giving an exceptional contribution to the Allied struggle against Hitler in Europe.

Talks With Mikulic, Cooperation Agreement

LD151235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tjentiste--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], held lengthly talks at Tjentiste on the activities of the two parties in the internal sphere and on their mutual cooperation. Branko Mikulic briefed his guest on the development of self-management and of the political system in Yugoslavia and about the activity of the LCY in the political system. Georges Marchais spoke about the activities of the PCF following the recent 23d congress, one of the stands of which was the orientation of the PCF toward self-management.

During the talks, the forms and content of promoting cooperation between the LCY and PCF have been agreed on in principle.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PULJA-LED DELEGATION TO IRAN

Petrovic-Tehrani Talks

LD152102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Assistant Dragomir Petrovic, member of a Yugoslav delegation visiting Iran for several days now, has had talks with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Sadeki Tehrani.

Views were exchanged on current international issues and particularly on the position and role of the non-aligned policy and preparations for the non-aligned summit conference to take place in Havana.

Meeting With Foreign, Other Ministers

LD152138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (TANJUG)--Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi received here today Yugoslav Government member and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Iranian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation and Trade Imer Pulja. In the ensuing talk, the forth-coming non-aligned summit in Havana was discussed, as were some fundamental questions of the non-alignment, questions pertaining to the Middle East crisis, liberation movements, etc.

In an open and friendly atmosphere, views and stands of the two countries were presented. A high degree of agreement, similarity or identity in the assessments of the issues discussed was established.

Imer Pulja and the members of the Yugoslav economic delegation also talked today in Tehran with Iranian Minister of Energy 'Abbas Taj, Minister of Agriculture Ali Mohammad Izadi and Minister of Trade 'Reza Sadr. Both sides expressed readiness for further cooperation in the field of energy exploitation, agriculture and trade. The Iranian ministers highly evaluated the work of the Yugoslav enterprises which execute projects in Iran.

SAWP DELEGATION IN CANBERRA DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD131826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Canberra, July 13 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia headed by Marian Cetinic, vice-president of the Alliance's Federal Conference, discussed relations and the possibilities of promoting cooperation between Australia and Yugoslavia at the Australian foreign and immigration and ethnic affairs ministries in Canberra today.

Members of the delegation pointed especially to the major role played by immigrants in promoting friendly relations between the two countries. Also noted, however, was the activity of a small group of hostile emigrants which is harmful to these relations, and the hope was expressed that the Australian authorities would prevent such activity.

ALI SUKRIJA HOLDS TALKS WITH CCP STUDY DELEGATION

LD132318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, today held concluding talks with the CCP study delegation led by Song Renqiong, of the CCP Central Committee and head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee. During its 10-day visit, the delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and also had talks with the leadership of the SAWP Federal Conference and the trade unions on organizational work and cadre policy. The delegation also had talks with representatives from several work organizations.

VOJVODINA LEADER DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE WITH USSR AMBASSADOR

LD132120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Vilmos Molnar, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to our country.

In a cordial conversation President Molnar acquainted the guest with the sociopolitical and economic development of Vojvodina. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding economic cooperation between the USSR and Vojvodina, particularly in the sphere of agriculture.

Ambassador Rodionov was received by Nikola Kmezic, president of Vojvodina's Assembly Executive Council; Jon Srbovan, president of the Vojvodina Agricultural Chamber; Miroslav Bakic, president of the Provincial Committee for Foreign Relations; and Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Novi Sad Municipal Assembly.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD161014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Palestine National Council (Parliament), headed by the Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, arrived here today on a several-day official visit at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

This is the first delegation of the Palestine National Council to visit Yugoslavia. Beside the council's chairman, members of the delegation are also Fatah Central Committee member responsible for international relations Khalid Hasan, and the PLO representative in Syria Mahmud al-Khalidi.

The Palestinian parliamentarians will have an extensive exchange of views on current international questions with the representatives of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. Special attention will be devoted to the Middle East situation.

It is expected that the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana will also be extensively discussed during the talks. The two sides will also discuss the further development of bilateral political relations and cooperation.

The PLO delegation will be informed on the main characteristics of Yugoslav sociopolitical and economic development, especially on the functioning of the delegation assembly system in Yugoslavia.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR USSR-PRC TALKS

LD142148 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] And now a commentary on Soviet-Chinese relations. Can a dialog between the two countries be expected to begin soon? Here is Milika Sundic:

The commentary in Moscow's PRAVDA on Soviet-Chinese relations could be assessed as a message to the Chinese leadership on the talks between the two countries beginning as soon as possible. Although China is blamed for the disruptions in Soviet-Chinese relations, the PRAVDA commentary has not been written merely to reiterate this assertion but, apparently, so that all that has taken place in the relations between Moscow and Beijing in the past 15 years or more be forgotten as soon as possible. Judging by the PRAVDA commentary, the Soviet Union is making the assessment about similar tendencies also being observed in Chinese behavior.

The dialog between Moscow and Beijing could begin at any moment because both sides have come out in favor of negotiations.

China did so in the note by which it informed the Soviet Union that it did not wish to extend the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, signed by Mao Zedong and Stalin 29 years ago, while the Soviet Union did so a little later, only after the criticism of the Chinese decision to terminate the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance had died down.

True, it should be placed on record that the Soviet Government had on several occasions proposed that negotiations with China should begin, but no conditions of any kind existed for this. Now the situation is considerably more favorable, though relations between the two socialist countries continue to be very unstable. The polemic goes on and in all probability will not stop soon.

The normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union would mean a lot both for the two countries as well as for world peace as a whole. True, to achieve this, both countries will have to make great efforts and, what is more important than anything else, they will have to approach the talks without any prejudices and with equal degrees of sincerity. For the negotiations should proceed from the fact that the paths of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and China are different, that there are differences in their views of many international problems and, finally, that there are no conditions for the Soviet-Chinese relations returning to the framework in which they had been before the dispute broke out. No kind of nonaggression pact can represent a guarantee for lasting and stable peace between the two countries if all the obstacles which could be the cause of fresh disagreements are not removed. In other words, good and friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union should be based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These are the generally valid principles which cannot be replaced by anything else, regardless of the differences or similarities in the social systems of individual countries.

As a socialist and nonalined country with a clear nonbloc orientation, Yugoslavia has always advocated that disputes be resolved by peaceful means and thus also that disagreements between China and the Soviet Union be overcome. Yugoslavia maintains, and wishes to maintain, good and friendly relations with both countries. And, just as Yugoslavia has succeeded in realizing this aim, there are no reasons to believe that China and the Soviet Union cannot achieve the same. The past, no matter how ugly, can be forgotten if one or several decisive steps are made in the direction of a better future. The peace-loving world public has the right to expect this both from China and the Soviet Union because no sacrifice for peace and socialism is too great.

LJUBLJANA DELO DISCUSSES BRANDT-KREISKY-'ARAFAT TALKS

AU131350 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Jaka Stular commentary: "'Arafat-Brandt-Kreisky"]

[Excerpts] Judging by all available evidence, last Sunday's meeting of Kreisky, Brandt and 'Arafat cannot be dismissed simply with a statement that what was involved was only a exhaustive exchange of views about "a solution for the Middle East question." The least that can be said in this connection is that the Palestinian question is becoming increasingly more topical and that, regardless of the motives which prompt one or another party--in this instance, the Second International [as published]--to open a dialog with the Palestinian organization, at least we can speak about a qualitative leap in the examination of this question which is of vital importance for peace in the Middle East, but a qualitative leap for reasons that are not directly related to the Palestinians.

Yasir 'Arafat, who exhaustively explained the PLO political platform to the two leaders of the Second International [as published] and stated in this connection that the West knows far too little about this platform, paid tribute to Kreisky and Brandt for "their constructive role within the Socialist International and elsewhere" (that is, with Jimmy Carter and the U.S. leadership in general) in the search for a just peace in the Middle East. And for their part Kreisky and Brandt confirmed that an overall solution of the Middle East problem is only possible on the basis of the UN Security Council's resolutions Nos 242 and 338 of 1967 and 1973, respectively, and also confirmed the right of the Palestinians to realize their national rights by means of self-determination, as is stated in the communique of the nine EEC member countries.

There is no doubt (and it could hardly be otherwise) that the two leaders of the Socialist International are seeking solutions for Carter's Camp David framework which has proved to be insufficient, that they are indicating a direction toward widening the method for solving the crisis, most likely within the United Nations and not in Geneva, and that thereby they are naturally not only solving the increasingly more acute economic problems of Western Europe but also the global strategic aims of the United States and the Atlantic Pact which the Baghdad front, as a consequence of the unilateral peace, on the one hand, and the Iranian revolution, on the other, brought into serious crisis.

Although the two leaders of the International are mediators for Carter's policy, they are not only that but, rather, also advocates of West European interests which are not necessarily identical in every detail with U.S. interests, especially insofar as energy problems are concerned; and they are also mediators in another direction, that is, in directing pressure on Washington to recognize the PLO and detach itself from unconditional support for Israel and its views on Palestinian autonomy if it does not want to lose its game among the Arabs.

NIN REPORTS, COMMENTS ON CHICAGO TRIAL OF 'CHETNIK TERRORISTS'

AU111640 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1486 on 1 July carries two articles in connection with the 22 June sentencing of six anti-Yugoslav "Chetnik terrorists" in Chicago, a 2,400-word article by Petar Stojanovic entitled "Our Dossier: Who Are the SOPO Terrorists? the End of a Conspiracy" on pages 10-13 and an 800-word commentary by Milos Misovic entitled "Terrorism: Correct Appraisal" on page 13. Introducing these two articles with a special "Letter From the Chief Editor," NIN points out that the first of the two articles shows that "a war against the anti-Yugoslav terrorists has just started in the United States, terrorists who have been waging a war in the United States for a long time now against U.S. and Yugoslav institutions, against Yugoslav and U.S. citizens and against Yugoslav-American cooperation, which has been expanding and improving from year to year." The chief editor also announces in this letter that NIN is preparing for publication a feature on the activity and background of the Serbian extremist nationalist organizations and their anti-Yugoslav terrorists in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia.

In his 2,400-word article Petar Stojanovic reports on the Chicago trial and sentencing of the six terrorists--Nikola Kavaja, Stojikjko Kajevic alias Steven Kay, Rados Stevlic, Nikola Zivovic, Bosko Radonjic and Zivotije Savic--gives an account of the FBI investigations of their activities as members of the SOPO (Serbian Youth Movement for Fatherland) leading to their arrest, and presents brief biographies of each of them. Recalling the statements made by Federal Judge Hubert Will at the Chicago trial, Petar Stojanovic notes that, "if our memory serves us right, this is the first time that a U.S. judge has called terrorists by their true name and did so not under an emotional impression created by the hijacking of an airliner but rather on the basis of the documents on their terrorist activities and the statement by FBI agents."

However,the sentences passed down by Judge Hubert Will at the Chicago trial, Stojanovic points out, "have deprived the Serbian Youth Movement for Fatherland of its leadership, a movement that had long enjoyed the support of the most conservative anticommunist circles in the United States, especially among the ranks of the extremist anti-Yugoslav emigre groups." Stojanovic also reports that the U.S. information media have used the Chicago trial as an opportunity "to say something more about the activities of that and of other small anti-Yugoslav terrorist groups and point out in this connection that a more thorough investigation of the criminal activity of the Chetnik and Ustasha terrorists, which has been just initiated by the U.S. Government, is now in the offing and that this is in accord with the good and friendly American-Yugoslav relations and cooperation."

In his commentary entitled "Terrorism: Correct Appraisal" Milos Misovic says that the "recent verdict of Chicago Judge Hubert Will on the terrorist members of the Chetnik emigre organization of the Serbian Youth Movement for Fatherland, the heavy sentences passed on them for the criminal acts committed by them and everything that has been said in this connection can be characterized with good reason as a correct appraisal which has long been awaited." The terrorists of the Serbian Youth Movement for Fatherland and other anti-Yugoslav emigre organizations did not appear overnight just recently, Misovic says, but have existed and engaged in their terrorist activites "for more than a decade rather comfortably and without any fear of being discovered."

In this connection Misovic recalls the joint Yugoslav-American communique issued at the conclusion of President Tito's visit to the United States in 1978 and says that at that time the interest of the Yugoslav public was especially evoked by that part of the communique in which President Carter "'condemned the terrorist acts of violence against Yugoslavia in the United States and confirmed the obligation of his administration to take resolute measures to prevent and prosecute such criminal activities, which are aimed against the interests of the United States and the good relations between the United States and Yugoslavia.'" As regards the Chicago trial, Misovic says, "it remains to be seen whether other American institutions, including some reputable newspapers which until now have been unwilling to call the terrorists and their actions by their true names, will also adopt the view of the Chicago judge who said that he did not try 'political and national fighters,' as Kajevic, Kavaja and others wanted to present themselves, but rather terrorists who have committed a number of criminal acts. It also remains to be seen whether tne competent American organs will abandon their past practice of waiting for the crime to be committed or will begin to take preventive action in the spirit of the aforementioned obligations." However, Misovic concludes his commentary, "it should be expected that the announced extensive investigation of the activities of the terrorists from the ranks of the most extreme Yugoslav emigre groups throughout U.S. territory and especially the investigation of assassinations and blackmail letters will change the practice followed until now."

NIN SCORES BULGARIA'S 'STUBBORN DENIAL' OF MACEDONIAN NATION

AU112120 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1847 8 Jul 79 pp 44-45 AU

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Bulgaria: What Is Not Changing?"]

[Text] Is anything at all changing in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations?

Before giving an answer--which can be concisely put into the statement that the situation is unchanged--it is necessary to call attention to a series of events in recent days which have raised the question of the course of relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in the first place. [paragraph continues]

It is also necessary to immediately say that this unchangeability holds within itself the factors of a multiple and often contradictory effect: The directions of the course of good-neighborliness are being opened on one side whereas at the same time cooperation is being slowed down on the other side. Still, this has been a characteristic of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations for a long time now and it has been once again confirmed in this period during which three events among others particularly well illustrated the scope, realism and consistency of the views of the two countries.

The first and undoubtedly most encouraging event is the successful Macedonian economic exhibition in Sofia which has just concluded and which illustrates the fruitful development of mutual economic relations and the importance of a more comprehensive and closer mutual acquaintance. It is in this way that, by the very nature of things, new possibilities are opened to strengthen cooperation within an increasingly livelier economic exchange; and the value of this cooperation is recognized by both sides.

Both sides also agree on the usefulness of a comprehensive and open clarification of the political approaches of the two countries, and this mutual agreement has been evidenced among other things also by the recent meeting of Milos Minic and Pencho Kubadinski, two prominent personalities of the LCY and the BCP, whose talks in Belgrade seem to have once again confirmed the need for a realistic perception of the method of building trust and of solving unsolved problems.

The Projection of What Is Old

However, the official Sofia circles stubbornly continue to mold this need into their efforts to call attention to the expectations from the future by constantly changing the past, that is, in fact to deny the present through the projection of what is old. Yet another book of memoirs--published recently and this time bearing the signature of Dimo Kazasov, a personality remembered as a minister of the last prewar Bulgarian Government and of the first postwar Fatherland Front government--once again speaks about "the non-existence of the Macedonians," just as this has been done on countless occasions in the past. And once again "reminiscences" about "the war struggles of the Bulgarians in Macedonia" are served in the book and once again attempts are being made "to prove" that, both in the past and now, Macedonia has always been populated by the same people, that is, by Bulgarians.

It is precisely here that we come against the question of the consistency and the question of the purposefulness and aims of Bulgaria's continued insistence on using periodic everyday politicking reasons to make declarative gestures by which it proposes, for instance, the signing of a solumn declaration on the inviolability of borders and the renunciation of all territorial claims, and at the same time it completely disregards the basic disputed questions.

For Yugoslavia, the borders have never been a matter of dispute in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Wherever they have been a matter of dispute, Yugoslavia has resolved this in the well-known way, convinced that it is possible daily to build and strengthen mutual trust through reciprocal and complete acceptance of the equality of states, of respect for their territorial integrity, of noninterference in the internal affairs of others and of respect for human rights and basic freedoms.

Minorities, too, have never been a matter of dispute for Yugoslavia. Its legitimate right to be interested in the position of those parts of the SFRY peoples which live as national minorities in the neighboring countries has been enriched by the fact that it is precisely the Yugoslav society which recognizes the right of every people and nationality to their national identity and insures complete equality and comprehensive development for every one of them.

Denied reality after all and everything, Bulgaria is again returning to history. It is by imposing their own past, by shaping and altering the past events and by reviving the ambitions condemed by history that the Bulgarians deprive by decree an entire people--the Macedonian people--of their history, denying in this connection their authentic present and future.

What precisely is the aim of the Sofia officials?

It must be repeated here that any talk about the history of the Macedonian people is perhaps unacceptable to certain circles because it is known that the term Macedonian with its present meaning does not date further back in the past than the 19th century. But the essence is not and cannot be in this because, irrespectively of what names might have been used as a national designation, a creative activity in the most widely varied forms of life has continued in Macedonia through several centuries, activity which was not at all easy. It is precisely this activity that resulted--certainly not accidentally--in the formation of a separate national community. After all, nations do not come into existence through someone's agreement or opposition; this is a historical process and a result of the activity of the people concerned themselves. But why does Sofia nevertheless disput this?

Lessons and Dreams

As it is claimed in Bulgaria, the Macedonians are only Bulgarians. True, the existence of a new community is recognized and "the realities within the framework of the SFRY" are also recognized but they are referred to exclusively as something that is a result of a certain "political constellation of the recent period." And at the same time various and numerous questions are raised in this manner but the pertinent lessons and answers are replaced in Sofia by the century-old San Stefano ideals and by the dream of the greater Bulgaria which should represent the fulfillment of the narrow national and wider territorial aims.

This vision, which lends a permanent character to the introduction of territorial claims against Yugoslavia, irreconcilably and constantly contradicts the declarations of readiness to develop mutual cooperation and promote relations in the geographical region to which both countries belong. To achieve this, it is necessary to look at the facts.

The facts are irrefutable. But it seems as though even contemporary Bulgaria is unable to resist the San Stefano dreams. The national identity of the Macedonians, who were recognized even during the periods of great trials in the relations between our two countries, is stubbornly denied. (According to Sofia's own documents, there were Macedonians in Bulgaria also in 1945 and 1948 and according to the official 1956 census, 178,862 Macedonians lived in Bulgaria.)

Naturally, it remains to be seen whether these moments of a sober approach belong only to the past or whether they will be woven into the present, something which would undoubtedly influence a more successful and comprehensive development of neighborly cooperation and an increase of mutual understanding. And this would quite certainly be in the best interest of both countries. But it is uncertain whether this will happen.

This is so, first of all, because of Sofia's obvious unwillingness which was also clearly manifested in the latest political dialog to recognize the mutual interdependence between a further development of cooperation in those fields in which a mutual agreement in favor of this exists today on the one hand and a permanent need for making efforts for a realistic perception and solution of those problems which burden the relations between the two countries on the other. [paragraph continues]

One cannot be separated from the other, naturally, if what is wanted is a comprehensive advancement of relations. In the same way Sofia's present insistence on ranking the negation of the existence of a nation as one of "the questions that have not been cleared up" can in no way contribute to strengthening the dialog and the trust.

And the question left here for the end is: How long will it be necessary to wait for socialist Bulgaria to show a mature awareness and recognition of the inevitability of accepting reality?

LAZAR KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS FEDERAL PRESIDENCY SESSION 13 JULY

LD132356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski. The presidents of republican and autonomous provincial presidencies also took part in the session, as well as top federal officials. Information from the Federal Executive Council on the current economic situation was discussed at the session. The Presidency noted that despite the fact that some aims of socio-economic development had been carried out successfully in individual significant spheres of economic life, unfavorable trends were continuing and deepening.

The social action which is being carried out in all the republics and autonomous provinces on the realization of the agreed policy of economic stabilization is still insufficient to overcome the difficulties which have arisen. Measures by the state organs in the federation, republics and provinces should be directed resolutely and to a greater extent toward the real causes of economic instability, and they should be energetic in eliminating those consequences of inflation which directly hit working people's efforts to increase labor productivity and the efficiency of economic activity, have a negative effect on the living standard of citizens and weaken our economy's position in international trade. All measures of economic stabilization must be in accordance with overall efforts and activities aimed at the development of self-management socio-economic relations.

The Presidency was acquainted with information on the realization of the agreement on the coordination and planning of international visits. Results achieved so far were assessed as positive. However, it was stressed at the Presidency session that there is a need to implement the agreement even more consistently, particularly with regard to greater rationality in the planning and coordination of the length of visits. The Presidency considers that organs, organizations and other institutions in associated labor, organs of sociopolitical communities, sociopolitical and social organizations should reduce as a whole the volume of international visits and take considerably more account of rationality and savings. The Presidency discussed information on relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. At the session, Yugoslavia's interest was emphasized in the expansion and promotion of relations with the FRG on the principles of full equality and respect for the interests of both sides as a lasting basis for the further successful development of fruitful cooperation.

ASSEMBLY RECEIVES REPORT ON PROPOSED BAN ON NEW OIL-FUELED POWERPLANTS

LD132022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Assembly has received the Federal Executive Council's report on the proposal to adopt a law temporarily banning the use of social resources to construct new power and heating plants which run on liquid fuel, as well as the proposal to apply a special procedure in this case.

The Federal Executive Council maintained its support of its original proposal, taking into account the fact that consumption of oil and derivatives in our country departs considerably from the proportions specified in the social plan of Yugoslavia. The fact that there was a high rise in prices of crude oil (about 35 percent) in the world in June demonstrates the need to adopt the proposed law as quickly as possible as one of the measures envisaged to bring consumption gradually within the limits provided for in the plan and the country's balance of payments capabilities, the Federal Executive Council's report says. The price rise since the beginning of July 1979 is 85 to 95 percent higher than in January 1979.

On energy, it was envisaged that 12 million tons of crude oil were to be imported this year and 21.79 billion dinars were set aside for this. As a result of the increased prices, as well as the further increase in the second half of the year, 37.65 billion dinars, about 72 percent more than had been envisaged originally, will be needed to pay for the import of 12 million tons of crude oil. The rate of growth in consumption of liquid fuels, particularly fuel oil, which can be replaced to a great extent by domestic energy, has unjustifiably risen three times faster than the rate envisaged in the plan. In an analysis of Yugoslavia's energy for 1979, heating oil amounts to 7.9 million tons, or 44 percent of the total quantity of 17.9 million tons of oil derivatives. Also, as well as this unfavorable proportion of heating oil in relation to other derivatives, latest estimates indicate that there will still be a shortage of 1 million tons of fuel oil in 1979, which will undoubtedly cause the relationship between "white" (gasoline) and "black" (fuel oil and so forth) derivatives to deteriorate still further.

That is why the Federal Executive Council points out that the proposed law is aimed at ending the possibility of irrational consumption of these liquid fuels which, to a great extent, are deviating from the volume agreed in the social plan for Yugoslavia.

The processing of oil in Yugoslavia is not being carried out in the most rational way either. The relationship between "white" and "black" derivatives is 56 to 44, whereas the plan provides for three fourths to one fourth. Unless the negative trend in consumption of "black" derivatives is stopped, the Federal Executive Council (?states), there will be a further deterioration in the structure and volume of consumption of imported energy, which would have an unfavorable effect on the country's balance of payments.

Meanwhile, as is well known, an agreement has been reached in the Interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development on liquid fuel electric powerplants which are the matter of dispute, and on the basis of agreements already concluded on continuing the construction of electricity capacities after 1980 the Federal Executive Council considers that all obstacles to adopting this law have been eliminated. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1321 GMT on 13 July provides this version: "All obstacles have been removed for the assembly of Yugoslavia to urgently adopt--in a matter of days--a draft law on temporary ban on crude-oil-fueled electric and thermal power plants in Yugoslavia."]

TANJUG INTERVIEWS VLADIMIR BAKARIC ON CURRENT LC SITUATION

LD150434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--On Wednesday, 11 July, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Ivo Druzijanic, Belgrade TV's correspondent in Zagreb. In their conversation, Dr Bakaric replied to several questions on the subject of the League of Communists today. We are transmitting all of this conversation.

Question: Comrade Bakaric, I have brought up and you have agreed to talk on the subject of the League of Communists today--the role, behavior and responsibility of its organizations, memberships and leaderships.

This subject is always topical, and has been particularly so in the last few months.

A year has passed since the 11th LCY Congress, the republican congress and the provincial conferences, at which the aims and tasks in the construction of socialist self-management relations were set out clearly. However, some social trends, primarily of an economic nature, are not developing as they were expected to. To what extent is this because the League of Communists is still not acting efficiently enough in the political system, from the basic organization of associated labor up to the federation?

Dr Bakaric: The communist party, the LCY, has taken on itself the role of leading this society, and in order to do this successfully, it must always adapt itself and organize itself according to the demands and tasks of the specific social moment.

As you know, until now--and even now--the basic organization of associated labor has been primarily occupied with the problems connected with that part of income which goes toward personal incomes. Much has been done in this sphere and considerable progress has been made, but if I were to say that everything has been solved I would not be right, for this is a process which continues and is dependent on the disposal of the remaining part of the income which until now, or until recently, workers have not disposed of. Today, when a basic organization of associated labor begins to deal with this, it reflects the difficulties which have existed until now.

Question: The basic sphere of activity of communists is in the basic organization of associated labor. However, we have our new political system which is founded on the constitutions of the federation, the republics and provinces and on the Law on Associated Labor, which we now have to apply in all the spheres which have a direct bearing on the economic and social position of associated labor, for instance, in banking. People at times show impatience with the pace at which this work is proceeding and they usually point the finger at the League of Communists because all this also exerts an influence on the position of the organization of associated labor.

This aspiration for speedier changes is positive, but how much is this impatience justified?

Dr Bakaric: Well, you know, impatience is to some extent always a good thing because it puts pressure on all factors to make things move forward. However, the issues which are at stake here are fairly difficult.

You have mentioned banking. Take for example the distribution of the social product. That first distribution should be up to the working class so that it might determine the development directions of society, insure these resources, organize the exchange of resources which participate in the further distribution, the secondary distribution of the product itself.

We have said that bank resources should become resources of associated labor. How? Well, we have begun to transform them by having considerably diminished this great power of the managing committees and business factors in the banks. We have introduced bank assemblies, which already represents one aspect of democratization. However, these bank resources have not yet become the resources of associated labor. The success of a bank is not reflected on associated labor or vice versa, the success of associated labor on the business activity of a bank.

You have the beginning of the setting up of the system in the so-called internal banks, where this is already being implemented, while in the others this has not yet been done. It is easy to pass a law but the question is what we shall put into the law.

Question: Another question arises in this connection. Is this new social practice taking roots where we already have solutions and forms of the new behavior? In more specific terms, the coordination of attitudes between republics and provinces on some fundamental issues is proceeding only slowly. For instance, it has only been in the last few days--practically at the end of the present 5-year period--that agreement has been reached on the development of activities of special significance for the entire country. As far as I know there is no agreement yet on indebtedness abroad. Why are these matters proceeding so slowly?

Dr Bakaric: Well, we have not found the solutions. We have found the ways and means of resolving them. And now when these ways are being realized we complain that it is going slowly. I would, however, say that matters are developing relatively normally. Various interests have emerged which should now be voluntarily coordinated. Both time and understanding is needed for this.

Question: It seems to me--and this also transpires from consultations with other people, it seems that this is not merely my view--that following the 11th congress the LCY has been preoccupied too long with itself, with its organizational setup. This has been going on for nearly a year already.

Dr Bakaric: I think that this is normal and that the League of Communists must concern itself with its setup in order to fulfill the tasks which it faces. The changes in society are not all that small; they are fundamental. We must not lose the leading role but we must implement it in a new way, in a way which is in line with this system. This is not very easy. For instance, consider Tito's initiative for collective leadership. So far we have had only one example of such leadership--the SFRY Presidency. Not a single other organization has been ready for this. On the contrary, this has been settled in a different manner. Take for instance the leaderships of the federation. In order to implement the equality of the republics, we have distributed these leaderships as follows: Serbs--the Presidium of the Assembly; Croats--the Presidium of the trade unions; Montenegrins--the government leadership.

And now, just imagine, we are changing these presidents every year and it can happen that in a year--let's say, the Croats--are in all the leading positions. Thus, in the past we settled this question of the equality of the republics in a way different from the way we will do it in the future. And we have, therefore, now subjected this to a study and we will see its results. This new system has many more democratic elements. For instance, with regard to the party's cadre policy we used to determine who would take up what posts in these organizations and now these organizations will have to provide these leaderships from within themselves, through their own logic and in their way. This, of course, cannot be achieved overnight, but it does lead to the further democratization and greater responsibility by every individual who participates in such a disposition.

This should also be resolved in the organizational sense and this, too, is not easy.

Question: In this struggle which we are waging for the transformation of society, self-managing discipline has become the crucial factor not merely in implementing economic stabilization but in our society in general.

But we are encountering the phenomena of precisely those who behave in an anti-self-managing manner, who violate self-managing agreements and self-managing compacts, who are the ringleaders of antisocial types of behavior, blaming all our troubles on the very spirit of self-management. In their view, self-management is to blame both for inflation and for excessive investments, etc., and often it is precisely these people who possess a membership card of the League of Communists.

Dr Bakaric: All these troubles which you have mentioned are the natural outcome of a stage in the development of self-management. While work organizations were the basic exponents of the system, it goes without saying, that the director and the organs of administration were the chief factors which had all the power in their hands. They had their views and their programs, their plans. Their behavior toward their workers was--I don't want to say that it was of employers, but it was close to that--they did not give them great rights.

The question which, however, arises is how did these difficulties arise? What caused inflation, for instance? Inflation was caused by creating artificial demand where there was no material cover. And this was done by those factors on top because they always counted not on their organizations' resources but on alienated resources, bank resources, money issues and suchlike.

And now, of course, nobody wants to take the blame, it is always somebody else who is blamed and as there was not some kind of state planning, then--it goes without saying--it is self-management which is at fault; to think so is anarchy, and now, instead of building discipline and linking-up, they attack this by wishing the power to remain with them or by wishing that--as they say--a managing committee of these factors be set up. This pushes things backward, toward a stage which we passed a long time ago.

The question now is how to build this discipline and this responsibility. This is your question--why are we concerned so much with interparty matters--this is in fact a function of it.

Question: In fact, it transpires from what you have read out so far and from what I have prepared for this interview that the communist should be the fighter for a change in reality. Many objective circumstances, however, have an influence on creating a mentality of self-satisfaction and a petty-official adaptation to existing reality. We live better and our prospects are to continually improve the standards of living. At times in the League of Communists and sometimes even in a particular organization there are communists who are divided by differences in their personal and family standard of living. All this is natural. Differences, in principle, are the result of work. However, these material circumstances often influence different assessments of the state, phenomena and relations in a certain environment and this leads to a behavior of compromising for the sake of compromising and to opportunism; this again has a negative effect on the working class and among the working people.

Dr Bakaric: These are the dialectics of life. We are building a society in which one must live better. Therefore, the task is--so to speak--of every man to achieve what is described as a better life. Clearly, we have not been able to satisfy all the needs; in particular in a society which is in the state of transformation. Take, for instance, the apartment, this being the chief economic problem in our living standard. There are, of course, not as many apartments as needed. And so, some have and some do not have an apartment. Those who have an apartment look upon the housing problem as a theoretically unresolved but practically resolved question because they have an apartment. Those who do not have an apartment consider this question unresolved. Who is looking at this problem more realistically? Of course, it is the person who has no apartment but the solution cannot be found by saying:

Let us throw out those who have an apartment--but in our finding the correct way to resolve this question. It is obvious that in our country the question of housing construction has not been properly resolved, not only in the technical sense but also in the social sense.

In looking at the statistics, you can see that those who are materially in a weaker position are building more of their own apartments; while the others receive their apartments from society. This even threatens to create class differences. However, the question here is that of the future. We should establish a policy according to which everybody could obtain an apartment. You know Engels' works in which he considers the building of a private apartment as one of the ways to oppress the working class. For instance, you have three children and you built a small house for them. Children grow up and go away and there you are in an apartment which is bigger than you need. And the other who has only begun to earn his living has a small apartment, which, when the children are born, becomes too small. Thus, what would be appropriate here would be some kind of circulation, if we want to use the apartments more rationally.

A normal thing would be to rent apartments and not to create owners of apartments. But this again is a problem of building apartments in the social sector where there are not so many resources at this point in time and, therefore, a kind of compromise solution should be found, a solution which takes into consideration the one and the other. This, naturally, carries with it the sale of apartments and a whole series of difficulties and antisocialist phenomena. However, it does not suffice merely to note the existence of these phenomena; the important thing is to eliminate them, and I believe that in this respect we are in fact in a crisis.

On the other hand, if you deny this enrichment which is based on work, then you have in fact abolished one of the stimuli of life and you have made life impersonal and dull. In this respect one has to be practical and establish where our problems lie. It is easy, for instance, to get hold of a car, but difficult to get hold of an apartment; it is easy to acquire some secondary things but difficult to acquire some essentials. Thus, the distribution of personal consumption too is not particularly good. For instance, things have gone so far as to make the cost of food increase by nearly 60 percent of the personal income. You can see that something has not been resolved here as it should be.

Question: We have not spoken about compromise for the sake of compromise and about opportunism. However, routine work and bureaucratic conduct in our country are becoming a great evil. Some recent strikes would appear to have expressed the workers' protest against this kind of conduct by sociopolitical organs and organs in charge. This kind of dissatisfaction by the workers usually prevents the real picture about the specific situation from coming to light. The information coming from the grassroots of life and work, from basic organizations of the League of Communists, the trade unions, and from the basic organizations of associated labor upward, toward the political leadership, is often embellished, and if this becomes a custom it can be very dangerous. It would seem that the substance of self-management is always worth more than the democratic decoration. Because of this, shouldn't party leaderships and all political leaderships intervene in cases when bureaucratic and routine daily relations begin to gain the upper hand?

Dr Bakaric: I have not followed the development of the strikes and of work stoppages. I only know about a few. The fact is that none of these could have been foreseen, that is to say, that no one warned any leadership, not even the municipal one, let alone the republican, that a strike could erupt, that a work stoppage could occur.

On the contrary, it always seemed that everything was in the best order or if not in the best order, that the problems were somewhere outside the organization and not within it. All the strikes in Croatia about which I have been acquainted--and I think that others do not differ greatly--stemmed from the lack in the implementation of the right of the workers to make decisions at least on that part of income which refers to personal income, that is to say, about the part which is practically as important as the workers themselves. There were few of these strikes because in the majority of work organizations this problem was resolved relatively well.

Question: However, statistics show that strikes in Croatia this year are on the increase.

Dr Bakaric: This is precisely because the old system is breaking up. I would say that these strikes are class strikes. These are not strikes against the bourgeoisie; they are a struggle for the right of the workers in a work organization; better still, they are the struggle against the withdrawal of the right acquired now by the workers which the old management system had not given them. This is the struggle against the obstacles barring the way to the further development of the system. For instance, the measures and the criteria concerning remuneration according to work done had not been worked out. And they were not worked out because the old (?tariff) system or something similar was applied. For this reason many injustices appear in the eyes of the workers and then demands are made that this should be put right. Administration did not foresee this. This is not the concern of the administration and it should not be its concern. Self-management bodies and work organizations should concern themselves with this. However, since they did not concern themselves with it and had not been asked to do so, conflicts coccurred. And this kind of conflict, as it were, is a class conflict which for me is quite normal. We incurred no harm from a single one of these strikes or work stoppages; on the contrary--only advantages accrued to us. To prevent strikes and work stoppages, and to know about them in advance--well, that is not all that easy, because up till now all organizations have relied on administration and accordingly we expected everything to be in order until workers drew our attention to the fact that this was not so. The League of Communists in these organizations didn't know it either. When things had to be resolved in some organizations the League of Communists took a hand in the solution and in some it stood by the administration, so things were resolved by bypassing the League of Communists and other organizations of self-managers.

Question: You have now said that some basic organizations in these cases relied on administration. There is also another similar phenomenon whereby bureaucracy, as bureaucracy, leans for support on the League of Communists in order to manipulate the basic organization and the workers too. That is why we frequently come across the communists who express their dissatisfaction over their inability to change things in their environment. And regarding some individuals, whom I know well both with regard to their work and life, the communists are apt to say: "He talks well, but he acts differently." For instance, various celebrations end with feasts at the expense of the societal purse. Some officials speak publicly against irrational employment outside production, yet at the same time in their own environments they create unnecessary vacancies. We even have cases where members of the League of Communists rented their social apartment [the apartment provided by their employer] for a great deal of money, sometimes even to a member of the League of Communists.

Dr Bakaric: These communists are people, and, as you see, they easily succumb to this kind of negative aspect of the present system. However, they are not the kind of communists that you describe here and their attention should be drawn to it.

On the other hand we have celebrations. We are all against celebrations, particularly against big celebrations, but do give a little thought to the fact that there are times when people should enjoy themselves and sometimes we overlook things. However, the practice of: "Let us observe the 50th anniversary, the fifty and a half anniversary, and then the fifty and three quarters anniversary" and so forth and which is then followed by: "Come on, lets spend some money," represents the negative side of this system of celebrations.

Moreover, speaking about uplifting the working class, Marx once said that earlier on workers met in pubs to talk, and then this changed in that they started to meet in the pubs to drink. He thought that was a positive development because the workers had reached a point when they could enjoy themselves and not just meet there to conspire.

Question: Yes, but Marx was thinking of joy with money coming from their own pockets.

Dr Bakaric: Of course, this too is from their own pockets, but only indirectly.

Question: Please, could you tell me something in conclusion about the status of the League of Communists in manifesting in practice a wealth of self-management interests. There are attempts to impose the encouragement of different interests as a basic task of the League of Communists, up to and including the establishment of a climate of pluralistic interest conduct within the League of Communists. To what extent is this in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism in the League of Communists and also in keeping with the role which the League of Communists should have, with ideological involvement in harmonizing the wealth of interests, in developing and promoting socialist interests?

Dr Bakaric: Well, you know, there is something new here, the so-called public acknowledgment of difference of interests. Here lies the difference regarding the earlier state planning which does not acknowledge that, and which provides the solution--as it were--devised in advance as a result of technocratic procedure. Now this is a public acknowledgment and the provision of the road leading to the solution. That is to say, the solution can be the same solution as provided by the technocrats, only now, it is not resolved by technocrats but by free creators and free producers who do so by their own free will and by their choice of solution. By the same token, these solutions need not necessarily be identical to the solutions provided by the technocrats, because it is by no means certain to what agreement they will come, who will make what concession to whom and who will understand better what will improve matters. The role of the League of Communists is precisely to associate labor and accordingly to devise the solutions which are best in any given situation. We held discussions and some people took the view that two solutions should always be provided so as to give the possibility of a choice. I do not agree with this. There is only one solution, so to speak, almost always. The question is only whether the one proposing the solution is giving it in accordance with his conscience, whereas the one who makes the choice carries the responsibility and he can choose someone else. And when choice and decisions are made, it is not a bureaucrat who has made the decision but the organizations whose interests clash. And when they make their choice of their own free will, they in a way represent a guarantee that this will be carried out.

Accordingly, if the communists choose to quarrel they do not do the right thing, but if they bring up the problems as a whole--then they are doing the right thing. Only then they must be seeking correct solutions too.

FRANC SETINC DISCUSSES SOCIALIST COMMUNITY-CHURCH RELATIONS

LD131928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Franc Setinc, secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, has stated in an interview granted to Ljubljana DELO and due to be published by the paper tomorrow: "Relations between our socialist society and the religious communities, including the Catholic one, are good and mutually beneficial. As such they represent a favorable framework for the further progress of the working people and our community as a whole. However, new attempts have recently been made in Slovenia to revive the clerical, political church, whose champions are those who resent this social progress and the nonpolitical position of the church and who, exploiting certain shortcomings in society, hold the view that we are ready even to retreat from some of our revolutionary achievements. Views of this kind are erroneous in the extreme. The border between clericalism and our society was traced long ago and consequently there is no retreat, least of all for any reasons of reconciliation."

Commenting on the current and not completely innocent form of clericalism, which emphasizes that believers in our society are second-rate citizens and that "because they are believers they are denied that role in society which is reserved for members of the League of Communists"--an idea which has been promoted by Dr Franc Rode, a Ljubljana priest and professor of theology, in his statements and writings (also carried in some emigre and other foreign papers)--Setinc said that our workingman and even the believer himself feels no need to be represented by anyone and to have anyone assume the role of mediator on his behalf. He achieves his sociopolitical and economic interests through relations with other people where he lives and works. His rights and duties are determined by the Constitution whether he is a believer or not. Since no restrictions are imposed on religious rights, except the general restriction that they may not be detrimental to the same rights of others, believers do not need anyone to mediate in their defense.

No one has--and no one can have--any special rights in society simply because he is a believer or an atheist. Consequently, to speak about ideological discrimination is to attack, insult and look down upon those believers who are workers, delegates, members of workers' councils and delegate assemblies, directors and other leading workers--positions which they did not achieve solely because they were believers or because they were members of the League of Communists. The district in which they live and work recognized their value, work and abilities and elected them and continues to do so and will recall them if it comes to the conclusion that they are not representing its authentic interests in a responsible manner. As far as Dr Franc Rode is concerned, he can justifiably complain and protest only if he has been hindered as a believer and if his religious and clergyman's rights have been denied. However, as is well known, he is doing his work as a priest in peace.

Franc Rode's view that "an ideological dispute arose between the Communist Party and a section of the Roman Catholic Church" during the national liberation struggle is obviously an attempt to reduce very important issues to the level of a religious conflict, because he asserts that the struggle against the occupiers and those who assisted them was in fact a conflict between different ways of looking at the world. This is a crude falsification of facts and is aimed at justifying the dishonorable acts of the reactionary leading members of the Slovene Church during the national liberation struggle and at achieving some kind of reconciliation, Setinc said. He added that the replies to this had been furnished long ago: The national liberation struggle was a struggle for freedom and progress. The Communist Party and the Liberation Front tried their best to prevent the betrayal, but these efforts were fruitless, because there were people in those decisive days who did not want to join the national liberation movement, but helped the occupiers and tried to provoke a civil war. Now there are individuals who want to falsify history, as if this had ostensibly been a matter of conflict between two ideological trends.

Setinc views the existing differentiation inside the Roman Catholic Church as positive: the differentiation between, on the one hand, that part of it which cannot reconcile itself to a nonpolitical church and associates itself with the opponents of our social development and at the same time exerts pressure on the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church in Slovenia to achieve its greater politicization, and, on the other hand, those priests who consider that the Roman Catholic Church should not remain outside social development, in other words outside self-management and its increasingly socialist character. This kind of differentiation, which in the past in its official structure tended to be predominantly clericalist, works in favor of believers who are hindered as equal members of our society when they want to join the effort to build socialism. However, this phenomenon is not only the consequence of new perceptions inside the church, but also represents an acknowledgment of the developments in the world, of the victorious march of the socialist forces and in general of the progressive forces of the world. Here in Slovenia this is also the acknowledgement of the results achieved in the building of socialism over the past three decades, of the successes achieved in the affirmation of the Slovene people and Yugoslavia in the world and of the principled policy of the Communist Party and, later, the League of Communists.

The second question is that some people in our country interpret Marxism as a privileged view of the world, but in fact they know little about it. Marxism is primarily not a view of the world nor is it even reduced to atheism. It is a theory of revolution and even is a revolution in itself. If we narrowed Marxism to the ideological level alone we would have to accept sterile contests with other views of the world. In this way we would not be far removed from the time when this kind of contest was embraced by the clericalists and liberals when nothing changed in our social relations because these two groups were only struggling for power. Our society is different in its essence: We are developing Marxism with all its specificities as a guide to a genuine changing of the world. This is in fact its essence, because believers themselve can join such a movement, as they have indeed been doing.

A part of the clergy considers the church to be an alien in our society, but does not ask itself who is to blame for this. Setinc stressed: These priests are the ones who do not allow the Roman Catholic Church in Slovenia on its own initiative to assess honestly and objectively the reality in which it lives and the values being created through the development of socialist self-management.

The past, therefore, must not be an obstacle preventing the majority in the Roman Catholic Church from opposing the efforts to turn religion into ideology or even into antisocialist policy in a new guise. Therefore the church, too, must move on with the times in the spirit of the council.

Asked about the frequent misconceptions on the part of believers about the pedagogical cadres, Setinc said that education is based in our society on scientific Marxism and it is understandable that it should ask every teacher to be able to teach in keeping with Marxist preceptions. No one can eradicate by force a pedagogical worker's personal belief, if it exists, but a contradiction does consist in something else: the extent to which that personal belief goes. Personal religious belief does not exclude one from being part of socialism and socialist self-management, for it is not measured according to the criteria of theism and atheism but rather by whether the teacher is capable of objectively and scientifically discussing anything, including religion, as an objective social phenomenon.

In pointing to clericalism and its equally dangerous companion, sectarianism, from which not even League of Communists members are immune, Setinc indicated the need to avoid simplifications.

Clericalism is essentially a struggle for power and has different roots, while sectarianism is most frequently the failure to understand the role of the League of Communists, its attitude toward the revolutionary actions of the masses and its attitude toward the church, religion and clericalism. Proceeding from the position that communists are not fighters spreading atheism, but primarily advocating the institution of social relations which are equally beneficial to believers and nonbelievers, we regard sectarianism as harmful if we use it as a weapon replacing the ideological struggle, thereby to conceal our inadequate training, ignorance, leisureliness, indifference or even laziness.

Asked whether both phenomena, clericalism and sectarianism, appear in the activity of the Socialist Alliance too, and primarily in the inclusion of priests in the coordination committees for the ordering of relations with the religious communities, Setinc said that no one was obliged to join these committees. Certain church leaders had in fact prohibited priests from joining them.

The coordination committees are not some kind of Trojan horse in the church. We want to clear up relations with them to the advantage of the believer as an equal citizen, who wants and has the right to satisfy his religious interest within the pluralism of self-management interests.

Concluding his lengthy interview, Setinc again stressed the positive relations between our self-management socialist society and the Roman Catholic Church in Slovenia, which individuals and groups cannot spoil or worsen.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD132108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, July 13 (TANJUG)--Delegates of the Assembly of Macedonia today adopted several measures and proposals for activities aimed at achieving economic stability in this Yugoslav constituent republic. These specific measures are the result of a detailed analysis of socio-economic trends in the first five months of the year.

Favourable results at or above the level foreseen by the Macedonian Assembly resolution for this year were achieved in some sectors of the republic's economy over the period. The rise in overall production and services in this period is above the level planned, the best results having been achieved in the industry as a whole, building construction and transport.

Unfavourable trends were recorded in foreign commodity trade and prices.

MONTENEGRO CELEBRATES UPRISING ANNIVERSARY 13 JULY

LD131424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, July 13 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro today celebrates the day of its people's uprising against the fascist invader, July 13. The central celebration outside Titograd, the republican capital, was attended by several thousand people. In observance of July 13, the national liberation struggle days are being evoked, music and other programmes and sports events held. The holiday is celebrated republic-wide.

In the earthquake-stricken areas, the holiday is a work day. Participants in youth voluntary drives and all others eliminating the earthquake consequences are losing no time. July 13 will this year just as in the past 38 years stimulate the people of Montenegro to continue their efforts for further achievements.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS WHEAT HARVEST, WHEAT PURCHASE PROGRESS

AU131615 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Jovan Ilic report]

[Summary] The wheat harvest in Backa and Srem is slowly drawing to a close, and only in Banat will it last a little longer in the low-lying fields. "The yields are very unequal and range from 25 quintals per hectare in some regions of North Banat, to over 33 quintals in the Subotica commune, 42 quitals in Backa and are the highest in Srem--from 58 to 50 quintals per hectare. The purchase of wheat is progressing well, the surpluses are also sold by private farmers, but the problem now is a regular payment for the purchased wheat." The yields are smaller than last year throughout most of Vojvodina, "but the quality is better, excellent: Some 98 percent of the purchased wheat is of first class quality." Over 650,000 tons of wheat has been purchased so far and it is expected that 80 to 85 percent of the total wheat production in Vojvodina will be purchased. Some 70 percent of the wheat fields have been harvested in the 15 communes of the Nis region and the yields range from 25 to 50 quintals per hectare. The wheat harvest is also slowly drawing to a close in Slavonija and Baranja. The average yields achieved on the socially-owned farms are 43 quintals of wheat per hectare and those of private farmers are 33 quintals per hectare. The results achieved in the purchase of wheat are not satisfactory. "Since the private farmers are dissatisfied with the price and the procedure during the purchase, or rather with the determination of the quality, purity and moisture of wheat, they very reluctantly sell their surpluses. For this reason some 2,000 carloads of wheat have been purchased so far and this is less than 10 percent of the planned purchase."

INCREASES IN PRICES OF LIQUID FUELS ANNOUNCED 13 JULY

LD132124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Increases in the prices of almost all liquid fuels were announced at a press conference at the Federal Executive Council today. Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and Zoran Pupovac, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, cited world market trends as one of the reasons for the price increases. Ubiparip emphasized that imports of crude oil this year would probably amount to about 14 million tons whereas only 12 million tons had been envisaged. The effect of this increase on the balance of payments could be serious, he said. The price increases, which come into effect tomorrow, mean that gasoline will cost 13.50 and 12.50 dinars per liter for super and normal respectively; that domestic heating oil will rise in price by 1 dinar per liter to 5.20 dinars; and that the price of fuel oil for electric power and heating plants ("mazout") will increase about 30 percent. The highest price increase, 84 percent, is reserved for jet fuel, and it was stated that this large increase should interest refineries in producing more jet fuel. The only type of fuel to escape the price increases is diesel fuel used for public transport which, Ubiparip said, should provide an incentive for greater use of public transport and contribute to a reduction in the use of cars, and consequently savings in precious gasoline.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE

AU132200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU

[Dusan Djordjevic commentary]

[Text] The increase in the price of gasoline and other oil products has come as no surprise.

After the decision of the oil producers made in Geneva 2 weeks ago to increase the price of crude oil by some 42 percent, it was logical to expect that the domestic prices of these products will also be changed. True, the Federal Executive Council did not find it easy to decide on this step, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that during the past 9 months this is the third increase in the price of oil products. However, there was no other way out. The world price of oil has increased this year by nearly 75 percent compared with the average price last year. For Yugoslavia this means a 14 billion dinars greater expenditure than last year. Our balance of payments with foreign countries is, therefore, considerably burdened with new expenditures which were not planned. Despite this fact, the Federal Executive Council took care that the entire increase in the price of crude oil in the world market should not be automatically transferred to the domestic price. On the contrary, the prices of gasoline and other oil products have been increased less by reducing the levels of turnover tax. Had this not occurred, the price of gasoline would be even higher.

The only significant price increase was in kerosine, the fuel for airplanes, and because of this prices for air traffic travel are allowed to be freely formed. At the same time the prices of fuel for city transportation and railroads have also been reduced. For this reason it should be expected that city transport in large cities will not be more expensive, despite the decisions of the city assemblies to increase prices. Besides, one should bear in mind that the time of cheap energy is over forever and that these measures will contribute to a greater saving in oil, and that the domestic energy resources, rivers and coal, are finally being used better and more economically.

TANJUG REPORTS REDUCED GAS PRICES FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS

LD141248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Despite yesterday's increase in the price of gasoline, foreign tourists travelling by car in Yugoslavia will still be entitled to a price reduction of 20 percent. Tourists travelling by car form about 60 percent of total travel by foreign tourists, and as they often make on-the-spot decisions about where to stay, it is hoped that they will take advantage of the places in resorts, which are by no means full.

FEDERAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE LIFTS BAN ON DC-10'S

LD132124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 13 (TANJUG)--The Federal Committee for Transport and Communications today lifted the ban imposed on the flights of DC-10 planes. Yugoslav airlines (JAT) owns two DC-10s, which tomorrow resume flights on regular and charter routes. The first regular flight is set for Monday on the route to Australia, and a charter flight for tomorrow and Sunday to Canada.

OFFICIAL DENIES VIRAL MENINGITIS ASSUMING EPIDEMIC CHARACTER

LD131852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The appearance of viral meningitis in certain areas in the country does not have the character of an epidemic; rather, these are merely sporadic cases of this illness which usually appears not only here, but also in other countries in the summer months. This was categorically confirmed today by Dr Pande Drvosanski, assistant chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare, [title as received] in a conversation with a TANJUG editor on malicious reports contained in certain foreign press organs about the increasing dimensions of viral meningitis in our country, which are obviously designed to do harm to the domestic tourist trade.